

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII., No. 886.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 27, 1884.

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2nd May, 1884.

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6th July, 1883.

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PICKWOD & Co.,
Proprietors.

Shanghai, 7th Feb., 1884.

n 11

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII., No. 886.

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PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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The French mail of 9th May arrived in London on the 24th June.

BIRTH.

At Foochow, on the 16th instant, the wife of THOMAS MASTERS DERNER, of a son.

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, on the 24th inst., at 10.45 P.M., CHAS. BRAIDWOOD of Dumfrireshire, aged 28 years, late 3rd Engineer of the s.s. *Ningpo*, and previously of the s.s. *Lido*.

At Shanghai, on the morning of the 26th instant, after a short illness, Mr. ALBERT HEINRICH HÜGEMANN, a native of Bremen, aged 28 years.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1884.

THE Report on the trade of Yokohama for last year by Mr. Consul Robertson is described by one of our contemporaries at that port as a less gloomy document than might have been expected. Mr. Robertson in summing up the import trade of the year says, "Speaking roughly, the business may be said to have cleared itself, but this is, after all, an unsatisfactory result to merchants, who naturally seek remuneration for their labours." On this the *Mail* says, unhesitatingly, that, "if the merchants of Yokohama succeeded in weathering the evil winds of 1883 without any disaster more serious than the unproductive sacrifice of much foresight and skill, the achievement is a most comfortable omen." Mercantile men who could do this, our contemporary thinks, may be trusted to do well for themselves when their turn of good fortune comes. We consider it highly probable that the Consul's description of the result of Yokohama trading in imports, presents a more favourable state of affairs than could be exhibited by many foreign mercantile communities at the open ports of China. In this country every description of trade had to sustain the severe depression in which the state of the relations with France involved us. Then there were financial disarrangements all over the Empire, increasing the distrust, and the dulness in business. There was no political quietude in Japan, and the currency, which had long disturbed and injured trade, was gradually acquiring stability of price or of exchange. Yokohama therefore traded under much more favourable circumstances than Shanghai in 1883; but we shall have to wait many months yet before we learn our Consul-General's official summing up.

In one respect there is some similarity in the trade in cotton manu-

factures here and at the Japanese port last year, as the stocks of goods were considerably reduced at both places. Unfortunately the resemblance between the trade of the two ports has other and less pleasant features. The following sentences might, we fear, very well describe the condition of our import trade last year. "The general aspect of the import trade," Mr. Robertson writes, "for the past year has been far from cheerful;" and the business in shirtings he says has been a miserable one. But the trade in these goods in Yokohama suffered to a greater extent than ours did, for the deliveries of 8½-lbs. were little more than one third of those of 1882, or one half those of 1881 and 1880. In yarn also the "record of the year is made up of long periods of dulness," and the result of the trade in this article and shirtings is thus spoken of: "Ten thousand bales of yarn, and ten thousand bales of shirtings taken out of a trade like that of Yokohama, in which yarns and shirtings play such an important part, cannot fail to leave a considerable blank, and to give an air of depression to the general character of business." Every kind of imported goods appears to have suffered both in extent of business and in price, and the total trade of the port of the year shows a decrease, compared with that of 1882, of \$2,560,264, arrived at thus—\$970,674, or between 3 and 4 per cent. on Exports, and \$1,590,190, or slightly over 7 per cent. on Imports. But the contemporary from whom we have already quoted believes that Yokohama has seen its worst days, and hopes much from a stable medium of exchange and the revision of the treaty. The one cloud on the horizon, it adds, is the unwise diversion of home capital to railway enterprise.

Turning to the Consul's remarks on the silk trade we find that the figures are the highest that have been attained since the opening of the port. The quantity in bales is stated at 31,220 piculs against 28,841 piculs in 1882. The consumption of silk in native manufactures was comparatively small during the year, and this increased the quantity exported. The ordinary annual native consumption is, Mr. Robertson thinks, much larger than is generally supposed, for the Japanese engaged in the trade place it as high as from 13,000 to 15,000 piculs; indeed in 1881 it is said to have reached 21,000 piculs, "which would account

for the low export of that year." During 1882 consumption is said to have fallen off to 13,000 piculs, while in 1883 only 5,300 piculs were required." Of the heavy shipments on Japanese account last year it was understood that a large portion was on behalf of the Government, and presumably to provide funds for its disbursements abroad. To facilitate this business it appears that the Yokohama Specie Bank purchased considerable amounts of bills on England and the Continent, and still further to encourage it has established agencies in London and Lyons. A table shows the altered course of silk shipments, and from this it appears that only 4104 bales were sent last year to England, 19,166 to France, 10,549 to America, and 294 to other countries. The English silk trade with Japan has become of small importance, shipments being now made direct to the markets of consumption. Mr. Consul Robertson says of the export of silkworm eggs that the trade in these may be considered as finished. The amount of tea exported did not greatly vary from that of 1882. In the smaller articles of export it is mentioned that cod-liver oil is now a recognizable article of commerce and is shipped in considerable quantities to Europe and America. Japan oil of peppermint is also forcing itself to the front as an export, and is said to be competing with the American production. Of matters indicative of Japanese enterprise, we see the establishment of the Union Steam Navigation Company, chiefly by the consolidation of three other shipping concerns. The number of shares in this new Company is 120,000, of which the Government subscribes 52,000. Mr. Robertson also notes the starting of a manufactory of pharmaceutical chemicals on a large scale in Tôkiô, as an incorporated company with a capital of 200,000 yen. The Government, he was informed, contributed 100,000 yen of the capital, free of interest for a period of twenty years; a free grant of land is also given, and the necessary buildings erected free of cost. What with "direct" shipments of tea and silk, running steam ship monopolies, and other experiments, the Government must have its hands pretty well full. A Western Government which acted in this way would soon come to grief. A Company was to be formed to manufacture alcohol out of waste *saké* from the native breweries, and the manufacture of bleaching powder on a large scale had been commenced at the Iusatsu Kiyoku.

Summary of News.

The English mail of 16th May arrived here on the 22nd inst. by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Rosetta*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Massilia*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
(SUPPLIED SOLELY TO "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

London, 20th June.

General Stephenson has been appointed to the supreme command of the combined forces in Egypt.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the new Reform Bill.

THE FRENCH IN CAMBODIA.

The French annexation of Cambodia is completed, and the King is pensioned.

THE CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

London, 21st June.

The House of Commons has read a third time the Bill for the Conversion of Consols.

THE "IMPROVEMENT" OF PEERS.

Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords moved for a select Committee for improving the efficiency of the Lords. After a long discussion, the House negatived the motion, as also an amendment proposed by Earl Granville in favour of life Peers.

ADVANCE OF REBELS IN EGYPT.

London, 23rd June.

The Rebels have been sighted four days march from Korosko. Others are marching upon Dongola.

Korosko is on the eastern end of the same bend of the Nile on which Derb is situated, and rather less than 200 miles to the north of Dongola. The latter place is some 250 miles north of Khartoum and is also on the Nile.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The widening of the Suez Canal has been decided on.

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

London, 24th June.

England and France have come to an agreement with regard to Egypt. The British evacuation is to take place in 1888. The Treasury of the Public Debt is to be under the presidency of an Englishman.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

London, 25th June.

England having entered into an engagement with France with regard to Egypt, it is proposed that the Suez Canal shall be neutralized during British occupation.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN PEKING.)

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Peking, 25th June.

It is reported in official circles here that the French have repudiated the Tientsin Convention, demanding an indemnity and the capture of Liu Jung-fu.

* * * We confess that we do not understand this telegram, and certainly do not believe it. Had any disapproval of the Convention been expressed in the Chambers it would have reached us from other sources. The only possible explanation that occurs to us is that it may be a ruse on the part of the Tsung-li Yamen to alarm malcontents, and make it appear that an agreement supposed by some to injure the prestige of China is actually distasteful to France; thus creating a fictitious difficulty in order to avoid a real one. But this is pure sur-

mise, and we must wait for fuller advices before any light can be thrown upon the matter.—Ed.

THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

The Empress has appointed Fu K'un, K'un Kang, Hsi Chên, Hsi Yung-i, and Liao Shou-hêng to be Ministers of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.

The Haiphong Correspondent of the *Shên Pao* telegraphs that an attack has been made upon the French soldiery at Liang-shan by a band of either Chinese or Black Flags, in which forty Frenchmen were killed and sixty-five wounded. The French authorities have landed men from all the men-of-war at Hanoi and sent them into the interior of the country to pursue and chastise the enemy. This shows, adds the Correspondent, that although the French have come to terms with China, and settled themselves in Annam, they have not yet been able to "sleep on a high pillow"—*q.d.*, take their ease; they are a constant prey to solicitude.

We are not in a position to throw much additional light upon the 'strange' telegram which has reached us this week from Peking. That the actual statements therein contained are incorrect, we still have every reason to believe; at the same time the telegram itself is by no means without significance. We fear that affairs at the Capital are in a very unsettled condition. It is not, as has been given out, that the French are dissatisfied with their agreement; it is, if anything, that the restless and mischievous classes in Peking who profess to regard the Viceroy of Chihli as unfaithful to the trust reposed in him are once more rallying their forces, and combining to discredit the work he has succeeded in accomplishing. At present we wish to do no more than suggest to our readers the direction in which fresh advices are to be looked for, and to familiarise them with the idea that all is not so quiet as it has appeared during the past few weeks. A day or two will probably produce fresh developments, and then we shall be able to speak more plainly.

M. Patenôtre, the new French Minister to China, arrived at Haiphong on the 12th inst., after arranging, at Hué, a revised Treaty with the King of Annam. He was expected to reach Hongkong, on his way to Peking, about the 22nd inst.

The *Genkai Maru* arrived yesterday afternoon, flying the Austro-Hungarian flag at the fore, owing to H.E. Count Charles Zaluski being on board. H.E. is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Japan, and Siam and proceeding to Corea.

Mr. St. C. Michaelsen has now been appointed Consul for Belgium at this port. He previously held the acting appointment.

The T'ü-t'ai, or Commander-in-chief of the Kiangnan province, arrived at Shanghai on Monday from Nanking, in order to meet Chang Pei-lun, who is due here from Tientsin.

His Excellency Hsi Ching-ch'êng, the new Chinese Minister to Berlin, is at present staying at the T'ien Hou Kung, but will shortly pay a visit for a month to his home. He will then proceed to Europe.

Their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Chang P'ei-lun arrived at Shanghai yesterday, and the Chinese gunboats expended a good deal of gunpowder in their honour. The Canton Viceroy is staying at Kin-le-yuen.

We hear from the North that there is likely to be a great rise in Kaiping mining shares, owing to the prospect of a railway

being built between Kaiping and Tientsin, and of Mr. Tong King-sing resuming the management of the mines. There is a report to the effect that the present out-put is between six and seven hundred tons a day, whereas for some months past it has not exceeded two hundred and fifty.

An Imperial Decree has been published, commanding Tao Taung-t'ang to perform the functions of a Grand Councillor of State in Peking. In consideration of his meritorious services and advanced age, he will not be required to attend the Palace daily, but only when matters of exceptional importance are to be discussed. He is also to assume command of the Peking Field Force, formerly held by His Imperial Highness the Seventh Prince. Of this battalion Mr. Mayers gives the following description. It comprises, he says, the *élite* of the Banner troops of the Capital, and "was organized in 1862, as a result of the disastrous campaign of 1860, with a view to provide for the future defence of the centre of Government. The title given to the force, *Shên Ki Ying*, was borrowed from the history of the Ming dynasty, when, on the first introduction of fire-arms in the 15th century, the designation *Shên Ki* or 'divine mechanism' was attributed to the new engines of warfare. The Field Force numbers some 18,000 or 20,000 men, including cavalry, infantry, and rifle regiments, all of whom are drilled and manoeuvred after the European fashion. The instruction of these troops is based upon the lessons in European drill which were given to detachments sent to Tientsin for the purpose of studying under British instructors in 1862-1865."

We hear that military enlistments are going on actively in the central provinces of China—up the Yang-tze,—and that thousands of recruits are being sent down south for frontier service. It is possible enough that the Chinese Government feels itself fully justified in taking measures for frontier defence, and is acting accordingly; though it is equally possible that the orders previously issued by the central authorities have never been countermanded from Peking, and that the mandarins are taking advantage of this to make squeezes while they have the opportunity.

It is stated in Japanese official circles that the Government has engaged twenty Korean teachers who will arrive in Tokio towards the end of the present month. They will be employed in the Mombusho (Educational Department) to teach the Korean language and to assist in the translation of Korean documents. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the great enmity existing between these two nations, this is another proof that Japan is doing its utmost, regardless of expense, to gain a thorough knowledge of the social and political conditions of the Korean people.

It will no doubt gratify our readers to know that Mr. Huang is only Acting Magistrate of the Mixed Court. This is on the highest authority—that of Mr. Huang himself. The fact is that, by virtue of an Imperial decree issued two years and a half ago in reply to a memorial by Liu K'un-yi, then Viceroy of Nanking, Huang is not eligible for the post, not being of sufficiently high rank. We venture to predict that he may be removed ere long—though we are not in a position to speak positively upon the point.

Our Tientsin Correspondent writes us on the 21st June that the first railway is likely to be made from that city to T'ung-chou, and that it is urged by some that the second should run from Tientsin to some far southern point, probably connecting Tientsin with Canton. The probability is that a beginning will be made within a comparatively short time.

A telegram has been received at Shanghai to the effect that three more of the Hankow tea steamers have passed through the Suez Canal during this week.

The Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has received the following

telegram from Manila dated 10 a.m. yesterday:—The typhoon passed yesterday over the province of Luzon and is now travelling fast to the west.

Telegrams were received here on Monday stating that the Italian silk crop is equal to that of last year. It is to be regretted that Reuter should so far have misled merchants here as to have announced not long ago that it was a third short. Chinamen went up country on the strength of this and bought silk at full prices, so that pecuniary loss must have resulted in some quarters.

A report was current on Saturday that in consequence of the rejection of a parcel of silk which had proved to be irregular in size, and unevenly packed, the Silk Guild had held a meeting and passed a resolution that one of the largest buying-houses in this market should be tabooed, and any silk broker selling to it should pay a substantial fine to the Guild. This looks as though the leading spirits in the Guild were anxious to keep out competition from the smaller brokers, as it can hardly be expected that good customers should be excluded from making purchases if they deal with properly authorised agents of the Guild. The fact is that China silk is now virtually tabooed by its high relative cost from consumption in Europe, and until Chinese begin to reel silk on scientific principles they will find more and more difficulty in finding buyers at fair prices. There were numerous complaints last season of the inferior packing of well known chops; and with a season like the present, when silk has been reeled off in the greatest haste, it is not surprising to find that chop silks are coarse, foul and unevenly packed, and cannot be passed by people who have lately inspected the produce of seasons 1881 and 1882. The Chinese are now, after the lapse of half a century, beginning to find out that railways may be useful to them; perhaps during the next fifty years they may discover that Chinese cocoons are the finest quality that are reared in any part of the world; and, were they only properly reeled, sorted and packed with due regard to size and quality, and adapted to the wants of the trade in that part of the world where weaving and manufacturing has come to a certain degree of perfection, they would obtain for their cocoons a much higher out turn than they get at present; while the mere fact of improving their reeling would put enormous sums of money into the pockets of work-people in China.

In the course of his sermon on Sunday evening, Archdeacon Moule paid a graceful and fitting tribute to the memory of the late Father Desjardes.

Nearly the whole of the Dutch concession in Nagasaki has been finally handed over to the Japanese Government. There are at present only two Dutch residents in that town.

We have received from Mr. J. Francis, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, Hongkong Branch, the first number of the *R.N.T.S. Pennant*, a monthly periodical published at Hongkong to advance the cause of Temperance. The *Pennant* contains sixteen pages and is a sprightly little paper. Its motto is "For the glory of God and the good of our fellow-men."

A series of rows, which disturbed the peace of Hongkong in the vicinity of Seward and Boone Roads, occurred on Saturday night. First of all a Japanese quarrelled with a Chinaman about a dollar, the former shouting at the top of his voice for a policeman. Both were taken to the station. Next, some European and Japanese sailors met in a house in Seward Road, and, after a time, quarrelled, the fighting being heard in the next street. The occupants of the house sent for the Police, but before they could arrive, one of the combatants on each side was severely cut about the head and bled profusely. The

furniture and a number of household utensils were also broken. Then the sailors decamped, and in their hurry got into the wrong jirikshas. While this row was going on, what appeared at first to be the case of the abduction of a woman was being effected in a house close by. It seems that a Chinaman had some kind of document, which he said had been given him by the parents of a woman living in Hongkong, making her his wife. The woman, however, never saw the man till she found herself suddenly dragged out of her bed and carried into the street. She had no time to dress herself, when her captor, a big burly native, forced her into a jiriksha and attempted to take her to Li Hongkew. A large crowd of Chinese followed, and when they met a native policeman they explained to him the nature of the case, the result being that the man and his captive were taken to the Hongkew Police Station, where the woman said she did not know the man, neither the arrangements that had been made as to her disposal; but she appeared to take a philosophical view of the matter, and was willing, if her parents so desired, to marry her captor, though it was against her inclination to do so. The man was then locked up. In the meantime, the jiriksha coolies that had been first engaged by the sailors who made a row, found that their fares had gone away without paying them. So they ran partly round one block of buildings in the hope of finding the foreigners. Failing in their efforts, they turned back, and made their way to the corner of Boone and Nanjing Roads. Just at this time, three foreigners, who had been attracted by the noise in connection with the supposed abduction case, went in jirikshas to see what was the matter, so that they and the coolies met at the junction of the streets. The coolies, mistaking these for their former fares, tried to stop them, when one of the foreigners, not knowing what he was being stopped for, hit a coolie slightly in the face with his cane. Thereupon the Chinaman set up such unearthly yells that foreigners living in the neighbourhood hastily ran into the street to see what was the matter, and soon a large crowd of people congregated. This opportunity was taken advantage of by a thief, who paid a visit to a house close by, the occupants of which had gone out into the street to see what all the noise was about. The thief improved the occasion and took away a \$15 clock and a \$2 umbrella.

Another scene, which, but for the only too frequent occurrence of such, we should naturally describe as extraordinary, occurred at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning. A big and truculent-looking chair-coolie was brought in, charged with an unprovoked assault upon a native constable. The prosecutor was in municipal uniform, minus his hat, which had been snatched from him in the fray, and appeared to have been rather severely mauled. It seems that he had been instructed to collect stray dogs without collars, and in pursuance of this had taken possession of one of these animals, when he was interfered with by the prisoner, who said that it belonged to his own employer, one Mr. Lin, the Hai-fang Ting. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Liu's card had been presented to the magistrate just before the case came on. The prosecutor replied to his assailant, that he was only carrying out instructions; whereupon the chair-coolie fell upon him, smiting him hip and thigh, while other members of the same calling joined in the fray. These men dragged the constable into a wayside temple, and there all belaboured him soundly. Up ran another native constable, who was followed by a foreign policeman, and they found the prosecutor on the ground being hammered by the whole posse of them. A scuffle ensued, and finally the prisoner was arrested. The case was perfectly clear, and Mr. Giles, on the matter being

brought before the Court, reminded the acting magistrate that they had agreed that all constables in uniform ought to be protected and supported in the execution of their duty; and if any charge were brought against them, that it should be properly investigated at the Mixed Court. The acting magistrate, however, fought ably on behalf of the prisoner, who ought to have been very much obliged to his Worship, seeing that he had not a word to say for himself. Huang argued to begin with that the chair-coolie was in the employ of the Hai-fang T'ing, and that the prosecutor had interfered with his property, and had probably struck the first blow. He next remarked that it was after all but a small matter and might be settled without any difficulty. Inspector Cameron, however, protested against the affair being made light of. At last, the acting-magistrate having shown plainly that he wanted to let the prisoner off, Mr. Giles suggested that, the offence being that of assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, the man should be consigned to the Municipal jail for a month. "It will be better to send him back to his master for punishment," said Huang. "That," remarked Mr. Giles, "would be equivalent to letting him off altogether." The acting magistrate appeared not to relish this observation, and said that the course he suggested was customary when the servant of an official was accused of a misdemeanour. "But supposing it was the case of a Consul's servant?" enquired the Assessor. "Then I should communicate with the Consul," replied Huang. Mr. Giles replied that under such circumstances, the Consul would if he wished attend the Court to witness the proceedings; why, then, did not the employer of the prisoner do so? Then the acting magistrate, finding himself foiled, lost his temper. "If you make such trouble about a trifle like this," he blurted out, "I won't punish the man at all!"—"Be it so," rejoined the Assessor; "I will make an entry to that effect upon the charge-sheet."—"You can do just as you please," retorted the acting-magistrate. "Then I will," said Mr. Giles; and, having made the entry, he shut the book, turned to Huang, and said, "Hereafter I fear that this place will not be known as a Hall of Justice [公堂], but as a Hall of Partiality [私堂]." The acting magistrate went into an agony of deprecation, and followed Mr. Giles to the door, piteously protesting against such a cruel charge. Mr. Giles, however, politely shook him off, and left the Court without more ado.

His Worship Huang, the Acting Magistrate of the Mixed Court, has again distinguished himself. On Monday Messrs. Elliott & Co. brought a civil action in the Mixed Court against a Chinaman named Sun Yuen, for breach of contract. The contract was for the delivery by the plaintiffs to the defendant of a quantity of old iron; but when the iron had arrived and the drafts had been presented to the defendant by the bank for payment, he refused to take the goods. The defence was that the contract had been cancelled by the defendant; but it was clearly shown—indeed it was not denied—that the act of so-called cancellation was made after the goods had arrived and after the drafts had been presented for payment. His Worship nevertheless, in spite of the protests of Mr. Giles, the British Assessor, insisted on giving judgment for the defendant. Mr. Giles expressed a strong opinion as to the injustice of the decision, and openly stated his unqualified dissent therefrom.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday a Chinaman was brought up before the Acting Magistrate and Mr. Giles, charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the market. He stated that he had been driven to the act by want of money to buy food; but the police informed the Court that at the police station the man had given a different story, stating that

he was driven to desperation by the fact that his child had been kidnapped and that he had been unable to obtain any redress at the Mixed Court for want of money. It was stated that the defence in the kidnapping case was that the child had been sold by its father to the woman who now has it in her charge. After some conversation with his Worship, Mr. Giles informed the police that Huang intended to arrive at a decision in the case upon the evidence of the child, who is five years old according to Chinese reckoning, or four years according to English reckoning. In the meantime the would-be suicide was remanded to the refuge.

In the Civil Summary Court on Wednesday, before Sir Richard Kennie, C. W. Sayres, painter and decorator, was summoned to answer a claim of \$31.65 brought by Shing-kee, for goods delivered. The defendant admitted the debt, but asked to be allowed to pay it at the rate of \$5 a month as trade was so bad. It was mentioned that two other judgments against the defendant for debt had recently been delivered. His Honour made an order for payment at the rate of \$10 a month. In the same Court a ship's mate named Counsell was summoned by a Chinaman for a debt of \$8.35. It was mentioned that the defendant had drawn upwards of \$50 in the Shipping Office on Saturday; but the defendant stated that he had had to deposit this with his board-master, who had given a guarantee for him to the Shipping Office; he would therefore not be in a position to pay the debt until he got a vessel. His Honour made an order for payment within a fortnight.

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the Admiralty are considering the propriety of re-establishing the Naval Yard here.

The *Curacao*, *Audacious*, *Albatross* and *Espoir* left Woosung for the North on Wednesday, and the *Swift* left for the South.

The *Glencoe* from Hankow arrived at Woosung on Tuesday night. She is placed on the berth for London and will leave for home via Foochow on or about the 8th July.

A telegram has been received by the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company dated "Manila 10 a.m. (25th) A typhoon is raging N.N.E. off Luzon, close to the coast."

A fatal accident occurred at the China Merchants Co.'s lower Wharves on Friday afternoon at about five o'clock. A foreign fireman belonging to the *Anchises*, while under the influence of liquor, fell off one of the pontoons into the river, and a Chinese in attempting to save him fell in also. The fireman managed to get hold of a boat and was saved, but the Chinaman was drowned.

A native attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon, by jumping off the Garden Bridge. He was rescued by a sampanman. It appears that the would-be suicide was unable to follow his calling, that of junks coolie, and having no means of obtaining a livelihood jumped into the creek.

A very large and brilliant meteor was witnessed shortly after midnight on Sunday. The colour of the wanderer was light green.

We notice that preparations are being made for throwing a bridge over the mouth of the Hongkew Creek.

Capt. M. F. Patterson, of the *Pantah*, on Wednesday completed his three-hundredth trip from this port to Tientsin and back. One hundred and ninety-three of these trips have been made in the *Pantah*.

Captain Flagg of the *Kungwo* has been appointed to the command of the *Yuenwo*, the latest addition to the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s fleet. Mr. Slessar, formerly Chief Officer of the *Fuhwo*, has been appointed commander of the *Kungwo*.

A collision appears to have occurred on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning in the Woosung district being some foreign built craft and a junk. When the *Kiangteen* came in yesterday morning, she noticed a

junk just afloat near the south bank of the river between the Woosung Creek and the Lighthouse. The junk had been cut into by some vessel, and was only kept afloat by her foreward water-tight compartment.

The *Daily Press* says:—A Royal decree has been issued creating an official Meteorological Service for the Philippines. The observatory maintained by the Jesuit Fathers at Manila is to be the Central Observatory, and there are to be thirteen subsidiary stations. The salaries of the Director and Sub-director of the Central Observatory are to be \$1,500 and \$1,000 per annum respectively. The subsidiary stations will be worked in conjunction with the telegraph service. Allowances are made for the salaries of the staff and for printing the observations.

The same paper of the 19th instant states:—We regret to learn from Hoihow that the British steamer *Marlborough*, which has been running between this and southern ports for some time, has been wrecked on the coast of Hainan. It seems that she struck on a rock off Hainan Head (north of the Hainan coast) at about one o'clock p.m. on the 12th inst., about three hours after leaving port. Intelligence of the disaster reached Hoihow at about 11.30 a.m. on the 13th, and steps were at once taken by the agents for the steamer there to save what cargo it was possible to save. The steamer *Ping On*, which passed the wreck on the 13th inst., reported that she was a total loss, and that there is little chance of saving half her cargo. Lighters were sent to the wreck from Hoihow during the afternoon, and the Chinese authorities promised to send the gunboat *Hai Chong-ching* to Hainan Head to stand by the disabled steamer, but she did not leave Hoihow until five o'clock on the 14th inst. H.B.M.'s Consul, the Commissioner of Customs, the Harbour Master, and Mr. Schomburg left in the gunboat, and the former three returned in the evening in the gunboat with the news that there will not be so much cargo saved as was hoped at the outset. Two Chinese war junks left for the wreck on the morning of the 14th instant in order to render assistance. The passengers have all been saved, and most of them have proceeded in the *Triumph*. The latter steamer was to call at the wreck on the 15th, and ask the captain whether he would send his crew up to Hongkong. Five boats, with about 1,000 packages of cargo, arrived at Hoihow on the evening of the 14th inst. The *Marlborough* was owned by Mr. Goh Gwan Loo, of the Tek Gwan firm, Singapore; she was on a voyage from Singapore to Saigon, Hainan, and Hongkong, and the disaster occurred on her trip from Hainan to Hongkong.

We take this from the *Daily Press*, of 21st. At the last moment Mr. A. R. Colquhoun was prevented from embarking on Thursday for Bangkok by the *Phra Chom Klao*. Mr. Colquhoun will depart by an early steamer, however, to meet his colleague, Mr. Holt Hallert, and settle finally the programme for conducting the expedition from Burmah to China. It is highly desirable that the exploration should embrace the north branch of the Canton river, as we have more than once advocated in these columns. This, we are glad to learn, is to be done. Having in view the possible opening of the Canton river to foreign trade it is of the greatest importance that Hongkong should be well informed regarding Southern China, especially that portion lying within the Canton river basin.

According to the *Daily Press* a telegram in the *Sydney Telegraph*, dated Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th May, says:—"The steamer *Taiwan*, from China, coming into the harbour with an exemption certificate, grounded on a bank in the Horseshoe. The master was warned in time by a passing steam launch to slow down his engines, thus preventing a serious mishap. A Marine Board inquiry will probably be held."

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE LITERATI AS POLITICIANS.

It is rather more than two thousand years, now, since the great blow was struck at the power of the *literati* in China by the First Emperor. We do not pretend to share the evident admiration cherished by the late Mr. Mayers for the character of Ts'in Shih Huang, excepting in so far as indomitable courage, independence of thought, and strength of will are qualities to be praised; these, of course, he possessed in an eminent degree, but they were all marred by the hideous truculence and sordid superstitions which no less distinguished him. As a writer in the *China Review* pointed out some years ago, the great and irremediable mischief done by Ts'in Shih Huang lay in the horror of change, which, through his more odious characteristics, he managed to inspire in the breasts of the Chinese people. "Apart from his depravity, this man aspired to be, and was, a great reformer. He sought to build the world afresh; to substitute new and better things for old ones; to wean men's minds from their slavish adherence to the past; to instil into them the great truth that intellect and energy must march with the times, and to remodel worn-out institutions on a new basis." So far, nothing could have been more admirable; but "the entire scheme was frustrated and brought into lasting disrepute by the selfishness, tyranny, and barbarity of its projector." The reforms he attempted to institute were in themselves unpopular, and required the utmost degree of conciliatoriness to reconcile men's minds to them; "instead of which, we find remonstrances, the most respectful, being met with punishments of unequalled cruelty, and barbarous tortures being inflicted by way of example on those he knew were guiltless. Who can wonder, then," concluded the reviewer, "that the very word Reform should be hateful to the Chinese people, and that they should view every move in that direction with suspicion and distrust?"

The fact is, that not only were the motives which actuated Ts'in Shih Huang personal and impure, but he did not set about the work of reform in the right way or the right spirit. There can however be no doubt that what China wants to-day is just such another man as he, minus his barbarity. Given a sovereign of the untrammelled independence of thought, unflinching boldness, and desire for reform which characterised that great Emperor but greater criminal, and China would have cause in after ages to be grateful for his rule. Now if there was one class of men whom the Emperor hated and despised it was the *literati*. He saw in them nothing but the blindest conservatism, the most slavish adherence to antiquity, personified. There was not a point of sympathy between them and him. They

tried to thwart him in everything he did, while he, on the other hand, took the keenest delight in exposing them to ridicule and insult. At last came the Burning of the Books—that great, extraordinary, foolish stroke of policy which was to snap the ties which bound China to the past, and leave her free to date her real advance and true history as a nation from the accession of the First Emperor. Of course it failed, and it deserved to fail. But it is clear that, as now, so in the days of Ts'in Shih Huang: the chief, and bitter, and irreconcilable enemies of progress were the *literati*. It is the *literati* who to-day most keenly loathe the very name of foreigners, who form the blood and breath of the War Party, who are a constant thorn in the side of any official who has a leaning towards reform, and who are unwearied in their efforts to poison the minds of the ignorant against those who labour so self-sacrificingly for their good—the missionaries. It is these men whose rancour has been aroused by the prospects of peace with France, and who have been instrumental in bringing about the shower of memorials against the Viceroy of Chihli, of which we have heard so much. The Empress has proved her strength of mind before now, and here is an opportunity for her to prove it again. A stop should be put to these impertinent interferences, for, if this is not done, the results to China may be disastrous. A state policy based upon the Tupper-like maxims of "the Sages"—worthy men, no doubt, who lived ages ago—a policy guided by the feeble light of Chinese literary culture, unpractical, unsuited to the wants of the day, obsolete, and foolish,—a policy pitiable in its ignorance of international law, of political economy, of the science of finance—a policy such as this, we say, would be the ruin of China. Yet it is measures which answer to this description that are being clamorously advocated by this most ignorant of all classes—the scholarly *literati*. Even where there is a glimmering idea that reform in certain directions would be a good thing, the schemes put forward are so crude, so child-like, so rudimentary, that there is no room left for wonder at the failure which has attended industrial and commercial projects as long as these have been carried out independent of foreign assistance. Conceive a nation entirely governed by the maxims of Chinese *literati*! Yet China is to-day partly governed by these influences, and a struggle is going on between those who advocate and hold to them and those who recognise their futility and their danger. It is most devoutly to be hoped, in the interest of China and the Chinese, that the Empress will prove herself untrammelled by the antiquarians who are so loud-voiced in their unasked-for counsels, and that, as a political party, they may be promptly suppressed. It is not necessary to burn their books, but it is most desirable to stop their mouths.

ALLEGED RITUALISM AT ST. JOHN'S.

In closing the correspondence that has recently appeared in our columns upon alleged ritualistic practices at St. John's College, Jessfield, we may be permitted to offer a few remarks ourselves. Some criticism has been evoked by the assertion of the Bishop-designate that they have there "a grave and reverent ritual, but no ritualism." The expression is, no doubt, ambiguous; but it is clear that what may appear very high ritual to one man is not necessarily so in the eyes of another. It is not so very long ago that a clergyman who preached in his surplice was regarded, and justly, as a Puseyite; now, however, the practice is almost universal, so much so, indeed, that it is by no means the mark of any ecclesiastical party. That the ritual at St. John's is higher and more elaborate than that at Trinity Cathedral may be at once conceded. But we believe we are justified in saying that practices that would be unhesitatingly recognised as ritualistic in England do not carry so much significance in the United States. For instance, the eastward position is assumed, we hear, in nearly all American churches; and though one is lost in wonder at the prominence given to this practice both by its supporters and antagonists—as if it mattered a straw either way—it is only right to draw attention to the different estimation in which it appears to be held in the two countries. The wearing of a cassock is even more trifling; this is, too, done at the Cathedral; and how, we should like to know, is it more ritualistic for a clergyman to wear a black robe under his white one than to expose a pair of black trousers? It is true that, at one time, water was mixed with wine during the Communion service at St. John's; but this was discontinued at the advice of Bishop Schereschewsky, while the altar is far plainer than that at the Cathedral. There need be no secret that the Rev. W. R. Sayres was an avowed and conscientious ritualist; he wore the biretta, and was always anxious to have an ornate ritual; but this gentleman has not taken an active part in St. John's services since last November, and he is now, we believe, no longer in Shanghai. There have never been lights, or incense, or wafers, or confession, in teaching or in practice, and whenever there has been any distinctly ritualistic practice it has, we are assured, always been the unauthorised act of an individual. Besides which, we really do not see what business it is of 'Justice' or anybody else who does not attend the services. If a man does not like the services at a certain church, let him go elsewhere; surely there is choice enough, and the ritualist has just as much right to his opinions as the ranter. We say nothing about the charge of misrepresentation that has been brought against the authorities of St. John's except that we have reason to believe it is absolutely without foundation, and can be disproved with

ease. The fact is that, as we understand the controversy, 'Justice' and his friends have been meddling in a matter which really does not concern them in the least, and while we sympathise with a man who is offended by ritualistic practices at a church he is compelled to attend, it is a different thing altogether when a person in no way connected with such an establishment sits in judgment on other men's consciences. He has simply nothing whatever to do with the matter. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, and act up to his own convictions, whatever they may be, without troubling his head about other people's.

THE LAW OF LEAST EFFORT.

AMONG the numerous and complicated factors which are to be found in the process of social development and evolution, there is one which has been happily called the Law of Least Effort. In the long run it is this by which the actions of man are sooner or later determined; the process which is the easiest is that which is sure to be adopted eventually. And when we come to think about it, it is wonderful how many phenomena—social, philological, physical and mental—are to be explained by this hypothesis. The operation of utilitarianism is far-reaching, no doubt, and may be recognised in multitudinous departments of individual and corporate life; but this is more or less a conscious process, while the working of the 'law of least effort' is for all purposes of our argument unconscious, and therefore its scope is wide and its sway powerful. This is particularly noticeable in the permutations of language. Everybody knows something, at any rate, about Grimm's Law, which is simply the scientific systematisation of those changes which are undergone by consonantal sounds in passing from one dialect or language to another. Now this law, intricate as it appears at first sight, is to a very large extent no more than a phase, or manifestation, of that which we have referred to as the law of least effort. In other words, the root of the whole matter is to be found in laziness. It is less trouble to pronounce a sound that one has been accustomed to, from infancy than a sound which is comparatively new to the ear, and the consequence is that when a word which is indigenous to one language becomes transplanted into another it undergoes a change, and this change is dependent upon the peculiarities of articulation which distinguish the people who adopt it. Not to travel too far afield, we have all the illustrations we require of this fact here in the Eighteen Provinces of China. The native of Nankiang finds it impossible to pronounce the initial *n*. Consequently he pronounces the name of his own city *Lankiang*; and this, not because his jaws and palate and tongue and nose are differently formed from those of other people, but simply because, having been accus-

tomed all his life to say *lan* where he ought to say *nan*, he will not take the trouble to say anything else. The Japanese, as is well known, find a similar difficulty in pronouncing an initial *l*, and we therefore find many English-speaking students, otherwise well grounded in the language, constantly confusing *l* and *r* in spelling English words, and almost entirely unable to pronounce with any clearness such sounds as 'laurel,' 'gallery,' and 'lillibulero.' This defect, again, lies at the root of the *lingua franca* known as pidgin-English: Such a combination of consonants as is found in the word 'business' is entirely unknown in Chinese, and sooner than take the trouble to use his organs of speech in a different manner from that he has been accustomed to all his life, the Chinaman prefers to say 'pidgin,' which does not cost him such an effort. The same is true of probably every word that an uneducated Chinaman attempts to pronounce in English. We do not now refer to Cantonese, because the dialect they speak, contains final consonants, or at least a very near approach to them. But the native of Shanghai or Ningpo has no such assistance, and new-comers to the East are therefore hopelessly puzzled by his far-fetched and quite futile efforts to pronounce the simplest English word. He cannot say 'have' because there is no such sound in China; so he makes a tremendous effort and says *hap*, or something like it, and succeeds so far simply because it is less foreign to his own dialect than the correct pronunciation. The same is true of such expressions as *pay my* instead of 'give me,' the pidgin-English form not requiring such revolutionary byplay of the teeth and lips as is involved in the correct phrase; *shr* is easier to say than 'shirt,' *sallo* than 'salt,' *lity* than 'writing,' and *lice* than 'rice.' It is to be presumed that organs of speech all the world over are similarly formed, and it appears strange that, with palate, tongue, teeth, lips, and jaws all perfect, a Chinaman should not be able to make the same use of them as we do. And so, no doubt, he could, were he to make an effort; but as long as he can make himself understood he is simply too lazy to take the trouble, and so contents himself with the barbarous and uncouth sounds which bear only so faint a likeness to those they are intended to represent. In other words, pidgin-English is only another outcome of the working of the principle that we have referred to as the law of least effort, and in this respect it belongs to a very long and important category of social phenomena, all traceable to the same human infirmity of shiftlessness and dislike to trouble. It is clear, of course, that in this as in every other department of ethics, the vice has brought its own punishment. Laziness in the pronunciation of sounds not only debases the speech of individuals, as in the case, for instance, of a man who says *Febuary* instead of

February, but it has the general and inevitable tendency to increase the number of dialects spoken in the world; and thus, from the shirking of a little trouble in the first instance, arises the infinitely greater difficulty consequent upon a multiplicity of localisms or brogues. Now it will scarcely be maintained that increase in the number of languages, or dialects, or *patois* spoken in the world is a mark of advancing civilisation. As pointed out by an eminent American philologist, it is far likelier that complete community of speech belongs rather to the later than to the earlier stages of human progress. "What we may regard as certain," he says, "is that community of speech on a wide scale requires prolonged and continuous business communication between large bodies of men. Where communication is seriously interrupted for a long period of time, as in the Dark Ages of Europe, the tendency is for the common language to break up into a number of more or less similar dialects; and in proportion as frequent communication is resumed there is manifested an opposite tendency of a few central dialects to crush out their neighbours, and to grow into widespread languages." This is eminently true of China, where the multiplicity of local dialects and brogues is only comparable to the utter absence of anything like speedy and convenient methods of locomotion between different parts of the Empire. When railways are introduced, a great change will no doubt be inaugurated in this particular. Large bodies of men will be brought into contact with each other from the north, south, east, and west; dialects will gradually die out, and the spoken language of China five hundred years hence have advanced many stages towards that homogeneity which now characterises it in its written form.

KAIPING AND THE WAY THITHER.

(BY OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.)

The traveller who has reached in safety the watery plains of Chihli is probably well disposed to take his ease for a brief space in hospitable Tientsin, in order to review his laundry and recover the use of his limbs, which, like enough, he has lost, whether he has been journeying by land or by water. The time may be not unprofitably employed in collecting information respecting the next stage of the journey through parts unknown. The residents in Tientsin will be found by no means uncommunicative; but it is a common experience of travellers that few things are more perplexing than the conflict of authorities on such matters. The result however of much anxious weighing of alternatives is that you put yourself at last into the hands of the inevitable Taylor of the Globe Hotel, the guide and counsellor of wayfaring men, who provides you with a comfortable boat, places all the resources of civilisation at your disposal, and instructs the lowly where to go. You have by this time of course discovered that there are two routes by water (besides the land route) to Kaiping: one is to go down the Peiho river 40 miles to Kutang near Taku, where is the Model Farm and the mouth of the New Canal cut by the Kaiping Mining Company, which connects the Peiho and

the Peitang rivers; the other way is by a canal which joins the Peiho just above the city of Tientsin, called the New Canal, because the Grand Canal and some others are older, and which unites with the before-mentioned at a point which forms the obtuse apex of a triangle having the Peiho for an irregular base.

There being usually much difficulty in getting a Chinese bridge opened after dark, the practice of wary travellers who use the last-named route is to despatch their boat in advance with orders to wait at the "Clump of Trees" which is some little way into the Kin-hsing Ho Canal, and within an easy walk by a short cut from Tientsin. This route having been selected for us, and our boat sent off, we naturally prolonged our dinner into the darkest hour of a dark night, and then set out with coolies, guides, and lanterns. The journey may be said to commence in earnest on leaving the bund of the English Settlement, for the risk of breaking your legs over the cases of matches, bars of iron, and miscellaneous cargoes of steamers which crush the bund under their weight, or of falling headlong into the chasms caused by the caving in of the embankment, is hardly acute enough to afford a sensation worthy of the name. Your first adventure of a serious kind is the hallooing of the grim ferryman who is to convey you to the opposite shore, and whoever has had experience of Chinese *pai-tus* will recognise this characteristic of the tribe, that they are always at the wrong side of the river, and always deaf. One less accustomed than ourselves, indeed, to the ways of these heathen would have despaired of waking a responsive echo in that dull ear, and after the first hour or so of bawling and waiting would have abandoned the enterprise. And the more readily, as we were near the shrine of the seven odours which the raw "plague wind" wafted about our senses in fiendish play. The smells of Tientsin are arranged in strata which are visible in a clear day, though we cannot vouch for the fact from personal observation. No reflection is intended on Tze-chu-lin, which is sweeter than the Garden of Eden.

At length a light from the paper window of a mud hut threw a feeble glimmer across the stream. It moved and disappeared; there was life there. Presently the sullen splash of oars apprised us of the approach of the ferry-boat, and soon her arrival was announced at the stone jetty far beneath where we were standing, the boat herself being invisible. Cautiously we crept down the steep and broken bank, walking by faith and not by sight, and stepped into the crazy cockle-shell which even then remained invisible. The current was strong, and a midnight bath in that dark flowing river was not a thing to contemplate with enthusiasm. The boatman's caution not to move was superfluous, for the instinct of self-preservation impelled us to hold on with both hands, balancing ourselves in a sedentary posture. Safely landed on the farther shore, our lungs took in copious draughts of the night air, and we sought the path, headed by our guide with his lantern. The road is but a rough mud wall across swampy ground, and leads with many sharp twists through villages built on high mounds, in the narrow defiles of which you stumble, and only avoid treading on the tail of a sleeping dog by floundering into a stygian pool; and you rouse the howling chorus after all. Bad as is the way, however, it is too good to lose, and the Chinaman who hesitates is lost; so when we arrive at the dividing of the ways we are obliged to sternly repress the incipient discussion as to right and wrong paths, and eventually reach the rendezvous where the somnolent boatmen growled out an answer to our hail. The usual Babel ensued, but nothing is less interesting than a language composed of equal parts of shouting and abdominal gutturals, of which you understand not one

word. The conclusion, however, was clear, that, for some jabberwockian reason, we could not proceed that night, whereupon we composed ourselves to rest.

And now if any captious reader should ask why we dwell so long on these trivial beginnings of a journey, the answer is that its interest, *quid* journey, terminated there. Towing along a canal through a country as flat and as bare as a billiard table, the soil of which is baked, caked, and salted, is unexciting. There was not even an insect, save those we had brought with us in the boat. After several days and nights—or perhaps only one, for we kept no reckoning,—we found ourselves sailing with a fair wind up a magnificent river, broad and deep, which we were informed was the Peitang. We had entered the river near its mouth, and were now making for Lutai, a good-sized town where were many seagoing junks at anchor. Lutai is celebrated for several things. It is a large military station where 2,000 men under a General Li have been waiting a long time for the French to come; but a hasty peace has deprived them of the coveted opportunity of winning their laurels. Officers and men are alike chagrined, for if there is anything Chinese soldiers enjoy it is a good stand-up fight. But Lutai is also celebrated as being the terminus of the Kaiping Canal, which is six feet above the average level of the river, and the lock is only opened at high tide. Here, consequently, the traveller usually has to wait some time, which he can occupy if he pleases in speaking through the telephone to the people at the Colliery, which is 29 miles distant. The telephone works to perfection.

Towards the hour of high water you observe a great concourse of craft both inside and outside the Canal; empty coal barges towed so far up the Peitang by steam-tugs, waiting to return to the Colliery, and loaded barges bound down to Tientsin. The canal is twenty-two or twenty-three miles long and was excavated under the direction of the engineers of the Colliery. It is very shallow, and for purposes of traffic is only a makeshift, the nearest approach to an economical and efficient means of transport which the state of the great Fêng-shui question would permit. That it has developed a considerable traffic is certain, for in addition to the official business of the colliery, the basin of the canal is crowded with native boats loading coal, limestone, and earthenware, and a small Ismailia has sprung up where everything is provided for traders and travellers excepting the *café chantant*. An unexpected and undesigned result of the canal has been the drainage of the surrounding country, which was formerly a useless swamp for half the year, but now produces regular crops, thus greatly enhancing the wealth of the district. The coal traffic of the canal is conducted by means of small steam tugs, because for some occult reason the Chinese consider that mules are not proper to be employed in towing canal barges; they think they would be always falling into the water and getting drowned. The head of this little canal is called Su-ki-chang, and is one of the most interesting spots in China at the present day, for it is here that the traveller meets the iron horse. The trains run to and from the colliery at regular intervals, and we chanced to have an hour to wait which afforded the requisite opportunity of observing what was going on around us.

The immense stacks of coal waiting for transport, the wonderful mechanical contrivances for the instantaneous discharge of railway trucks and the instantaneous loading of barges in the canal basin are sufficient to occupy your attention for half an hour and to make you forget you are in China. You have walked through Little Ismailia and admired the freshness and cleanliness of a town growing up in the midst of decay, and your eye presently wanders away to some more distant build-

ings which calls your mind back to China, though not the China of the present day. What is that imposing block yonder, so substantial and so trim?—Oh, that is the barracks belonging to the colliery for the accommodation of troops when they come down to protect the works.—Any soldiers there now?—No.—Ever been any?—No; but there is a coolie with a dust-disturber who will conduct you over the buildings.—And what may that be yonder? you enquire, as your delighted eye rests on a gorgeous pile a little more to the left in the purest Anglo-Cantonese style.—That is the Summer Palace, you are told, and your interlocutor looks enquiringly in your face for the sign of wonder, which never fails at the first sight of that beautiful creation of human genius. You are only 100 miles from famous Khanbalik, and in the enchanted ground of the poet.

In Xanadu did Kublai Khan

A stately pleasure-house decree.

The Palace bears a direct relation to the coal mine, just as the Pyramids do to the Suez Canal and the Cairo Railway. It throws the halo of poetry and romance over the grovelling occupation of coal-getting. But we must make a special pilgrimage to the Imperial lodging some other day, and meantime we take our ticket from a careful old man, who, if he were ever trained as ticket clerk on the Underground Railway, has certainly forgotten what he learned; and we proceed by train to the Colliery, a distance of seven miles through a well wooded country, a smiling ocean of waving green crops. To catch sight of a tall smoking chimney with winding and pumping machinery in the interior of China is striking, and when on a nearer approach to the works the whole range of solid buildings put up for the residence of Europeans, the Schools, Colleges, and Hospitals, the loading and shunting of waggons and all the orderly movements of a great industry break on the view, you are apt once more to lose the consciousness of being in China.

As not the least interesting portion of a coal mine is under ground, you eagerly accept Mr. Stevens's kind offer of a suit of pit clothes and descend in the "cage" at the awesome rate of twenty miles an hour. There are two main shafts, one 300 and one 600 feet deep, and there is no further necessity for sinking more. There are twelve seams of coal dipping at an angle of 45 degrees or thereabouts, and with an astonishing number of "faults." Through these seams of course the shafts cut, and the working of the coal is carried on at the two levels, which are also at many places connected together, and there is indeed a large traffic in coal and stone between one level and the other. "Drifts" are excavated through the hard limestone in search of the coal seams, and "levels" are cut through the coal itself; but it would be hazardous to venture any deeper into the terminology of coal-mining. There are excavations in the mine twenty miles in extent, of which seven miles are laid with rails. Man-power in drawing the coal to the shaft has been superseded by mule and horse-power, of which useful animals there are twenty-two which will never see the sunlight until they are past work. The stables are commodious loose boxes, roofs lined with sheet iron, and the whole thoroughly protected from wind and weather. The mule's consumption of air is well ascertained, and it is measured out to them on the same bountiful scale as their fodder. Besides the mules there are nine hundred Chinamen in the mine, and it need not be said that the ventilation question is a most important one. The supply is regulated by machinery, and in certain parts you meet with a powerful rush of air, which is prevented from finding the most rapid exit by doors placed where required with a man always in attendance to open and shut them, which force the current into all the channels, thus ventilating the whole of

the mine. The water question is equally important; in fact, the Fêng-shui under ground is a stern reality and no superstition. The water from the various side excavations is drained into a big stream which carries a considerable volume down to a great pool whence it is pumped up to the surface. Coleridge's prophetic dream again describes the scene:—

Where Alph the sacred river ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.

The Chinese make excellent stone-quarry men, but bad coal-getters. They delight in scraping out the coal in dust, which does not matter so much as might have been expected, as the chief consumption is of dust coal, the Chinese refusing lump, as they retail it by measure and not by weight. The foreign demand is for lump, and a great deal of pains have been taken to get the good seams so worked; but though the Chinese receive treble the wages for lump that they do for small, and have been taught how to work it and been supplied with tools, etc., gratis, yet they will only do it so long as the eye of the foreign overmen is on them. There are at present four overmen in the mine, but six more are shortly expected. The best seam for steam purposes is No. 5 capable of putting out 150 tons per diem, but there was an explosion of gas there, and it became dangerous to work without safety lamps. But the Chinese are not to be trusted with safety lamps, for though they are locked and the key kept by the storekeeper, they will break them open to get a light for their pipe. This weakness of the Chinese necessitates further foreign supervision, and consequently the working of No. 5 seam is stopped until the new overmen arrive. The output of the Colliery is 500 to 600 tons daily. An immense quantity of timber is constantly required to prop up the roof and sides of the excavations, and this is an item of expenditure which the Chinese proprietors cannot understand, and their appropriation of funds for the purpose are apt to be stinted.

Above ground the workshop, store-room, and screening and washing apparatus attract the notice of the visitors. The washing is done by a most ingenious process which causes the stone and sand to be precipitated and the pure coal saved. Unfortunately however the Chinese do not like their coal so treated, as they say the stone makes it last longer; it acts like a kind of hard boiled egg to a traveller who looks forward to a long interval before his next meal. In a shed you are shown a curiosity, the "Rocket of China"—a locomotive engine made at the works, the joint production of the Viceroy of Chihli, the Viceroy of Tongshan, and Mr. Kinder. What precise share each contributed to the work would be too long to tell here.

The Chemical Laboratory, Mineralogical Museum, and Tung-wen Kuan College are interesting. In the absence of students the College is rather over-professed in Mr. Butties. But a class for book-keeping is to be established, as soon as it is decided (by the pupils) which system is to be followed, the Babylonian or the Lombardian; for the principle of universal suffrage is carried out as far as practicable in Chinese undertakings. The Babylonian system it appears, is bookkeeping by blank entry, and it is a moot point whether it was first discovered by the Chinese or the Babylonians, or whether it was conveyed by the one to the other, or was developed independently by the two peoples. Either hypothesis is feasible in the present state of our knowledge. The subject is thus referred to by Herodotus, (Rawlinson's translation): "Among the Babylonians," he observes, "mercantile transactions are recorded by means of two sets of tablets, one for moneys received and the other for moneys paid. The latter are inscribed in detail, but the tablets for the record of receipts are left blank, and instead thereof all moneys received are placed in appropriate receptacles bearing the names of

the different accounts, which they say is better than trusting to inscriptions in a book." The advantages of this simple system, on which Chinese writers have laid much stress, is the effective protection it affords against all complication of accounts, and the avoidance of the errors to which written records are liable. "Record your payments," said the Sage, "and your receipts will take care of themselves." The subject came up one day when Confucius was conversing with his disciples in the garden. One of them, Muk-taou by name, asked his opinion on the point, when the Master said that all writing was liable to error; that payments must be written down, because otherwise there would be nothing to shew for them, whereas with receipts it was different, for the money could always speak for itself, and by keeping it in separate boxes there could be no mistake either as to the total or the separate amounts; "for," said he, looking round among his disciples to see if they were listening to his words, "whatever is there is there." The disciples, oppressed with the profundity of the saying, groaned deeply, and when the Master had retired they continued walking in the garden pondering over what they heard. Then they each wrote down the words, but on comparing notes they found that no two of them agreed. They would have referred the matter to the Master for solution, but by this time he had eaten his ginger,* divested himself of his superfluous muslin, and was reclining on a straight mat,† his face to the wall, deeply immersed in thought. On a previous occasion when Confucius was interrupted under similar circumstances, the rash inquisitive received for answer a boot-jack launched at his head, and this had induced caution among them. The disciples had therefore to make the best of it themselves, and the only solution they could agree upon was, (since none of them would surrender a word of his own version) to suppress all the words as to which there was a difference, retaining only those concerning which they were unanimous. By this process the saying was reduced to the laconic form in which Dr. Legge gives it, "What is there is there;" and this incident undoubtedly explains the elliptical character of many ancient texts. Modern editors and commentators, however, with a little experience, need have no difficulty in filling in the words required to complete the sense; and if it be objected to this that different scholars evolve different versions, they do not appear, even so, to be worse off than those who drank at the fountain-head.

This however is a digression. The limestone quarry and the fire clay works belonging to the Colliery are in abeyance for want of funds, for though the exchequer is overflowing on certain accounts it is absolutely dry on others, and nothing would induce the Chinese to take from one account to help another. This may seem pedantic in view of the looser canons of the west, but it furnishes a complete answer to those who affect to doubt the influence of Confucian teaching on the affairs of practical life. It was enough for the Sage to have said

He who would mix accounts would steal his father's hair-dye—

to keep the Chinese honest for 2,000 years. And this remark, by the way, appears to us conclusive on the points that book-keeping by blank entry and piebald moustachios were not unknown to the builders of the Great Wall.‡

* He was never without ginger when he ate.—Lun-yi.

† When his mat was not straight he did not sit upon it.—Ibid.

‡ It is fair however to the unlearned reader to say that sinologues are not quite unanimous on the subject; but you would hardly give me space to enter in detail on the controversies that have raged on the point, in which Dr. Legge, M. Terrien de la Couperie and Professor Douglas are ranged on one side, and Dr. Edkins, Canon McClatchie and Mr. Kingmill on the other.

The high road which runs through the Colliery separating the works from the Schools, Colleges, Hospitals and residences of the Engineers, Doctors, Secretaries, etc. is lighted with gas made by Mr. Kinder on the premises; and thus another precept of the Sage is fulfilled,—"He who in his youth illuminates the pathway of the poor, shall never in his age feel the want of a back-scratcher."

So far however we have merely touched upon the mechanical contrivances for cutting and moving the coal. We have yet to reach the heart and brain which impel and guide the vast organism. At a distance of half a mile from the works is an immense range of beautiful buildings in blue brick with exquisite eaves situated in an enclosed area of 50 acres. That is the Foreign Bureau, where the Celestials hold their Court. The chief portion of the building is occupied by the zenana where the heavenly Queens work tapestry to the lascivious pleasing of the lute. What remains is the bureaucratic department, or nervous centre of the whole. Having provided yourself with a foot and a half of red paper and got your name inscribed thereon in Chinese, you proceed to pay your worship to the Olympians, who are famous for their affability and condescension. Being without previous experience of the early habits of high personages the probability is that the visitor may fail to find any of them in their bureaux; for such is their expedition that the rough business of the day is frequently despatched before ten o'clock, when the bureau of the functionaries will be found empty, unswept and garnished. Geological processes are rapid in North China—else how the account for the aerial deposit of 3,000 feet of loess?—and it might be good practice for the returned students to calculate from the thickness of the layer of dust on the desk the interval that has elapsed since it was last occupied. Cabinets with neat brass handles, disposed round the room, all carefully locked, indicate the good order in which the archives are kept, and the records are necessarily more compact than if the cumbrous Lombardian system of account-keeping were in vogue. As to the dark doings below ground, the Foreign Office ignores them, for the Olympians have no traffic with the Gods of Hades, and it is not the least remarkable proof of superior intellect that the silk jackets and fans are able to manage this large concern without endangering their finger nails.

But we must hurry on, as we have yet to pay our visit to the Imperial palace. Like all great undertakings it requires many years to complete, but unlike Milan cathedral and such like buildings the work at the Summer Palace is still progressing. Carvers and gilders from Ningpo and cunning workmen from Canton fitting in strange enamelled birds and gorgeous flower-petals into the doors and screens bespeak a vitality and prosperity quite refreshing in the present impecunious state of the country. In the grounds, which are of vast extent, is a noble artificial lake marked out, but not finished; and within the lake is an island on which a *chef d'œuvre* of the builder's art is rising up, a sort of octagonal pagoda or pyramid which is to be surmounted by an artistic pavilion where the Olympians and their Queens are to drink nectar on summer evenings. The bridges to connect the island are to be of costly workmanship, but it will be two years at least before they are finished and the grounds laid out. The place will then well repay a pilgrimage and a full description.

It has been surmised that the Summer Palace is intended as a present to some high personages from the Seventh Prince—so called locally from his supposed relation to some Seventh Princess—as an acknowledgment of the advantages derived from various building contracts connected with the colliery. This report is from the *Hu Pao*, and is therefore probably correct.

MARCO.

REVIEW.

Opium-smoking and Opium-eating: Their Treatment and Cure. By GEORGE SHEARER, M.D., F.L.S., Senior Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Liverpool.
The Indo-Chinese Opium Trade. Maitland Prize Essay of Cambridge University for 1882. By T. SRESCER HILL, B.A.

WE can imagine that the large majority of our readers will not think it worth while to go further than the heading of this article. The very word "opium" will be quite sufficient; surely we have had books and discussions about this opium question till one is sick of the very word. And frankly, it does require a little effort to school oneself into a frame of mind sufficiently patient to enter upon the study of a new utterance upon this well-worn subject. But the unpretending volume first on our list is its own excuse. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the most readable, interesting, impartial publication on the opium question that has ever fallen into our hands; it is full of information, moderately worded, and very fresh in its method of treatment.

Early in his essay, Dr. Shearer illustrates the great value of opium in the materia medica, affirming, indeed, that it is the most valuable medicine that exists. This he does by giving a *résumé* of its more important applications—a long and formidable list. Not only is it of inestimable virtue in the acutest nervous disorders, including tetanus, angina pectoris, and hydrophobia, but it is the most important anti-inflammatory remedy known; it removes pain, counteracts morbid wakefulness, controls nervous excitability, averts inflammation, and acts as a food-substitute. "We may say at the outset," writes Dr. Shearer, "that it is hardly to be wondered at that a drug, the bare enumeration of whose virtues as [?] is] a panacea for the chief ills of human kind, and [?] which is] the greatest of all anodynes for human suffering, should come to be in demand during other than the critical periods of sickness and disease, as a refuge from care, an antidote to grief, a relief from ennui." Further on we have quotations from De Quincey, Coleridge, and other opium-consumers, which paint in the most glowing colours the exquisite sensations and weird visions of which the opium-eater is the subject in the first stages of the habit. To mental or physical torture succeeds a period of ineffable repose; all care disappears, the throbbing nerves are stilled, and, very frequently, the mind itself becomes endowed with new life, an example being given of a singer who never sang more truly or with greater expression than when under the influences of the drug. Then comes the second stage, the opium-dream:—

"Vast processions moving along continually in mournful pomp: friezes of never-ending stories: theatres of more than earthly splendour suddenly lighted up within the brain: cities, palaces, and towers, 'all carved from the carver's brain,' yet less substantial even than those seen in the clouds:—

'that on their restless fronts bore stars,' to which succeeded visions of lakes and watery plains and stormy seas and toilers of the deep. At length came the tyranny of the human face, solitary or in crowds, wrathful, imploring, despairing, by thousands, by myriads, by generations."

"I ran into pagodas, was fixed for centuries at the summit, or confined for ages in secret, mysterious chambers of the dead. I was the idol, I was the priest: I was worshipped, I was sacrificed. I had done a deed, they said, which the ibis and the crocodile trembled at, and expiation must be done by lying buried in stone coffins at the heart of eternal pyramids. Over all brooded a killing sense of eternity and infinity. . . . Then came dreams of a different character. Tumultuous dreams, commencing with music, undulations of fast gathering tumults, infinite cavalcades filing off, the tread of armies, the sense of some mighty impending catastrophe, deepening confusions, mysterious eclipse

and defeat, sudden alarms, the trepidations of innumerable fugitives, the abhorred name of death and everlasting farewells!"

And the price to be paid for all this is tremendously heavy. To it supervenes a period of the profoundest melancholy, wholly incommunicable in words. "The weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me, and the oppression of ineradicable guilt. I seemed literally to descend into chasms and sunless abysses from which I never hoped to reascend, and out of which, even by waking, I never felt that I had reascended. The state of gloom which attended these gorgeous spectacles amounted to utter darkness, to suicidal despondency unutterable." Dr. Shearer further shows, with great force, that the opium-victim becomes a "moral paralytic," and that the horrors exceed the fascinations of the drug; gives a few instances, with commendable fairness, of the moderate and comparatively harmless use of opium; paints in vivid colours the horrible sufferings produced by the deprivation of opium in a habitual smoker; denies that opium-smoking is a prophylactic against malaria; and quotes authorities on all sides of the question, including Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Edkins, Dr. Earle of Chicago, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Wilks, Sir George Birdwood, Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Anstie, M. Pecholier, Surgeon Smith of Penang, Dr. Johnston and the late Dr. Henderson of Shanghai, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Gould, Sir Thomas Wade, Professor Bennett, Mr. Maunders, Dr. Mann, Dr. Lockhart, Dr. Thin, Dr. Porter Smith, M. Von Boeck, M. Brugnoli, Dr. Wilson Fox, Mr. Giles, Dr. Lloyd, and many others. We learn on the authority of Dr. Thin—and Dr. Shearer deserves high praise for his candour in publishing this statement—that, some years ago, every single servant at the Shanghai Club was an opium-smoker, yet the business of the Club was carried on in an exemplary way, and the smokers were never found incompetent for business." But to come to the principal point of Dr. Shearer's treatise—the opium-cure. Here he startles us not a little. Dr. Shearer is a sworn enemy of the "gradual" system, and says that sudden and final discontinuance of the habit is the only true method. A "fiery trial" is however in store for the unhappy patient. We reprint a few of the sentences in which these appalling symptoms are described:—

"Amongst the first symptoms attendant on breaking off the habit are a constant propensity to yawn, gape, and stretch, together with languor and general uneasiness. Loss of appetite and a sense of constriction or cramp in the stomach come on, the mouth and throat become dry, and there is frequent sneezing. As the hours go on shudders run through the frame with alternating heats and chills, hot and cold sweats, while a dull incessant ache pervades the bones and joints. Then follows a host of indescribable sensations, burning, tingling, twitching, that seem to run immediately underneath the surface of the skin, and prompt one to cry out for relief or strike or clutch the nearest object in one's agony. The brain is excited and irritable, and the head aches and throbs as if it would burst. Sleep there is none, and one will go for ten or twelve days and nights without, so far as one can judge, a single moment's loss of consciousness. The strength is reduced to the lowest point, and the least exertion induces panting and distress."

But this only lasts for a time. "Unaided by medicine, these symptoms last for twenty or thirty days, gradually abating, and then die away. Then at length the patient begins to make up for long deprivation of natural sleep by prolonged log-like fits of somnolence, and he begins to look better than ever in his life. His mind regains its clearness, and his imagination its force; but he is still, and must for a long time remain, impotent for any enterprise or active duty of any kind." The gradual system involves the danger of easy relapse, and Dr. Shearer quotes many excellent authorities against this practice

and in favour of sudden renunciation. Hot baths and *nux. vomica* are among the best agencies for relieving the cruel sufferings of the patient; but no opium must be permitted, and Dr. Fleming is quoted to the effect that "notwithstanding some aggravated examples, he has never had occasion to depart from the rule of sudden and total abstinence."

Dr. Shearer's little book ought to be widely read. It is in every respect most admirable. He has, however, fared rather badly at the hands of the proof-reader. Our great English novelist is twice referred to as George "Elliot," and one of her characters as Godfrey "Cap" instead of Cass.

We have left ourselves but little room to deal with Mr. Hill's Prize Essay. This is divided under three heads; the History of the traffic, the Morality of the traffic, and the Expediency of the traffic. The gist of the essay may be briefly summed up in Mr. Hill's own words:—"Some may think my treatment of the subject one-sided. I can only say that I commenced with a strong prejudice against the anti-opium agitators; but my investigation of the facts and arguments on both sides of the case compelled me to adopt their views, and forced me to the conclusion that our connection with the traffic is wholly unjustifiable." There is a Prefatory Note by the Right Hon. Lord Justice Fry.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE London and provincial papers are full of the settlement of affairs between France and China. The *Morning Advertiser* lays stress upon the fact that, by her acquisition of the right to trade in the three great southern provinces of Yunnan, Kuangsi, and Kuangtung, "France is thus brought by her merchants into actual contact for hundreds of miles with the borders of sacred and impenetrable Tibet, within two hundred miles of the eastern spurs of the Himalaya Mountains." Whatever may be the geographical authority of the *Advertiser* in dealing with such sacred and impenetrable regions as these, we cannot say much for it when the question turns upon better known portions of the globe, seeing that the writer places Shanghai in the province of Pechihli. The *Times* writes:—

The enormous advantage to China, to Europe, and to the civilised world of the preservation of peace in the East is so clear that the terms of settlement will not be too rigorously criticised. The probable diversion of the commerce of Yunnan to the Red River and the Tonquinese ports would be of more doubtful significance if there were any prospect of opening up the trade routes through Burma to the Bay of Bengal. But, as matters stand, there is more chance of obtaining access to the markets of south-western China through the gate forced open by the French than by any other way. It is to be hoped that the French Government, who have shown good sense and moderation by declining to insist upon an indemnity for the war or a material guarantee, will justify the authority they have secured for France in Tonquin and Annam and the commercial concessions they have wrested from China, by adopting a liberal and enlightened policy in the matter of customs duties and facilities for trade. China has, at any rate, nothing to lose by her concessions on these points, and, apart from wounded pride, she will doubtless discover that she has lost nothing by parting with her shadowy claims over Tonquin and Annam. We are still of opinion that France has gained little or nothing of a permanent value, either in a political or a commercial sense, by the establishment of the protectorate over the provinces now surrendered to her by China. At the same time it would have been difficult to satisfy French public opinion if there had not been something to show for an expensive expedition and a risky adventure.

The *Globe* touches upon a point that we have already drawn attention to more than once. "The precise terms of the arrange-

ment have yet to be settled, but if they coincide with the outline now published, England will have solid cause to thank France for picking the chestnuts out of the fire. . . . It is possible that some restriction may be imposed by France, favourable to her own interests. Should that happen, it will be the duty of our Government to repudiate the right of France to make use of her conquest against British interests." The *Leeds Mercury* says:—

How far France is to be congratulated on her victory depends more on the use she makes of it than on the circumstances under which it has been won. The new policy of colonial aggrandisement is succeeding, so far as the accession of territory is concerned, but it is doubtful whether the fruits to be gathered in the future will be worth the cost. French Chauvinism has been gratified. We are too deeply, however, infected by the same fever, under the form of Jingoism, to read our neighbours a sermon on moderation. Frenchmen, however, must be very sanguine if they think they can make a paradise out of Annam and Tonquin.

The *Pall Mall* has no fewer than three poetical squibs. One takes for its text Mr. Herbert Spencer's recent articles in the *Contemporary* on 'The New Toryism,' 'The Coming Slavery,' and 'The Sins of Legislators.' It is headed 'Laissez Faire: a Sermon in Spencerian Stanzas.' The last verse runs thus:—

Let well, let ill, let everything alone,
Give right and wrong a fair field favourless,
And, if for bygone sins ye would atone,
Repeat the Statute-book, and straight suppress

St. Stephen's with its fatal fussiness.
Let Evolution fight its destined fight
Unchecked, through Competition's strain
and stress.

The time is out of joint—oh! cursed spite,
That any one but I should think to set it right!

The next is by Mr. Auberon Herbert, and professes to be a fragment from a Lay of Modern England, picked up somewhere between Downing-street and Khartoum. General Gordon is supposed to be apostrophising the English people, having turned his back upon "glib Gladstone":—

"No, by the God who made me,
"Leave me, if so you choose!
"To those who are your garrisons,
"All help, all hope refuse!
"Bring them not home in safety,
"But cast them to their fate!
"Teach all who trust to England,
"What gifts their faith await!
"Rule if you will this England
"With party tricks and cries,
"Keep meanness in high places,
"Wrap shameful deeds in lies;
"But ask not of a soldier,
"Who statecraft knows not well,
"To share in your dishonour,
"To sell his soul to Hell!"

'The Little Rift within the Lute' refers to the split in the Conservative camp. Here are the first four stanzas:—

"You are angry, Lord Marquis," the young man said:
"Your bark may be worse than your bite;
Yet why pour such vials of wrath on my head?
Is it politic, think you, or right?"
"Your reckless behaviour," the Marquis replied,
"Has caused your superiors pain;
We felt it our duty such conduct to chide,—
Don't force us to do so again."
"Superiors! Marquis, I'd have you to know
Neither you nor Sir Stafford can baulk
My free independence; the future will show
Who is really the cock of the walk."
"Now away, my young bantam, perhaps you have heard,
In the days not so very far off,
How the daw in the plumes he had borrowed,
vain bird,
Made other fowls titter and scoff?"

The *Saturday* has a long biographical article on Prince Kung, in which it makes the mistake of saying that his Highness is the fifth son of the Emperor Tao-Kuang. That is incorrect. Prince Tzu is the

'Fifth Prince': Kung is the Sixth. The reviews in this week's *Saturday* are all excellent of their kind. The *Spectator* deals with General Gordon's book, and gives extracts which fully prove the strange and deep mysticism of the writer's mind—a mysticism which is eminently and profoundly Catholic. We commend to the notice of all readers who take an interest in such matters the passages which embody Gordon's extraordinary views about the sacraments. On this subject he writes as a fervid Catholic; on another as a sort of Manichæan:—

"God framed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,—two processes. He took dust of the earth—the devil's dust (for the devil said it was his; he is the prince of it)—and breathed his own substance into it. Consequently, man is made up of a divine essence of God and a body of Satan's earth. Hence it is that the combat of this life between the soul and Satan is for the body. Satan disputed for the body of Moses; it was his, for it was made of his earth."

'The Conservative Chaos' is the title of a good article on the situation at the time. The Tories, says the writer, are hardly wise in flogging their naughty boys in public:—

All decent schoolmasters, even the most Rhadamanthine, now perform that painful operation in the seclusion of some decent privacy. It is not a spectacle for the public eye, and it injures the dignity of the wielder of the rod almost as much as it injures the dignity of the sufferer to admit witnesses to the painful scene. At the same time, it may be admitted freely that Lord Randolph Churchill is not the kind of boy to be quietly flogged in private, if he thinks it in the least to his advantage to get public witnesses of that operation. And, apparently, he has thought this to be for his advantage in his last quarrel with his leaders, though we cannot see what profit he is to reap from the public exhibition of his superfluity of naughtiness. Certainly the scene has not cheered even those who are most disposed to support him.

The Conservatives appear weary of Sir Stafford Northcote, disatisfied with the Marquis of Salisbury, and disappointed with Lord Randolph. The Liberals, it would seem, have but little strength but what is derived from the weakness of their opponents. We conclude with some items from the *Literary Gossip of the Athenæum*.—The special feature of the dinner of the Literary Fund, which will take place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday next, will be the admission of ladies. Several well-known authoresses have added their names to the list of stewards, and announced their intention of being present at the dinner. Messrs W. H. Allen & Co. are about to publish, under the title of 'The Victorian Era,' a dictionary of all persons of note and eminence who are still living or have lived during the reign of Her Majesty. The work will be from the pen of Mr. Edward Walford. It will occupy three, or perhaps four, large octavo volumes, and will be published in instalments.—Dr. Edersheim is preparing a second edition of his book 'The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.'—At the last meeting of the "Odd Volumes" a paper was read by Mr. George Clulow, xylographer to the "Sette," on playing cards, ancient and modern, in which there was much new matter, both historical and technical. The paper was illustrated by a large exhibition of examples of old playing cards from Mr. Clulow's collection.—A new journal called the *Train* will appear next week. It is not a revival of Mr. Yates's magazine of gone-by days, but a paper devoted to railway matters.—China appears to be beginning to adopt the ideas of Western civilization, for a translation of Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'Education' has just reached this country. The translator, Y. K. Yen, says in his English preface, "Believing that it will aid in reforming the present narrow education in my country, and thus be the means of promo-

ting her progress," he has translated the first of the essays. Mr. Spencer's 'Education' has been translated into every living language of Europe, into Japanese and Chinese, and, it is believed, into several of the vernacular languages of India.

Outports.

PEKING.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I send you just a line to say that the railway question is as good as settled. The new members of the Tsung-li Yamén are really progressive men, and the foreign Legations find them a great improvement on the old lot. The *entente cordiale* between the Empress and the Viceroy of Chihli has not been at all diminished by the presence of Tso in the Capital, and Her Majesty is moreover most favourably disposed towards the introduction of railways.

The memorial on naval matters which you recently noticed is likely to be realised, as far as placing all the China Squadron under one supreme command is concerned. 15th June.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There is at the present moment such an iridescence of buttons, red, blue, and yellow, dancing round us in Tientsin that all the quidnuncs are eagerly looking into each other's faces and asking, "What is the news? Have you heard about this and that railway to be made—So-and-so's Memorial approved by the Throne—submitted to the Tsung-li Yamén—edict to be out in three days?" and so forth. Railways in fact are in the air at the moment, and amid so much smoke there is undoubtedly some fire. The Imperial Government has in fact accepted the principle of the railway, and it remains to give effect to the new policy. All the representatives of progress have been for the last week in Tientsin.—Li Hung-chang, Chang Chih-tung and Liu Ming-chuan, who fathered the celebrated memorial on the subject three years ago. But these forces will soon be scattered.—Liu going to Peking, Chang to Canton, and Li, like the poor, remaining with us. If they separate without arriving at a common understanding the realisation of the railway dream may be postponed to a very indefinite date, for "principle" will never lay a railroad. Singly these men will be exposed to the twists and checks of sneaking enemies and jealous rivals, and may relapse into their native cowardice. We have heard of provincial judges—not Chinese—who had a strong power of taking things into consideration *ad avizandum*, as the Scotch lawyers have it. The Chinese official beats all creation in the length of consideration he can give to any subject.

There is to be a grand French naval demonstration at Chefoo in a few days, and Chang Chih-tung is to be present to witness the manoeuvres of the squadron. Having never seen a foreigner or a ship before, the great Reformer will derive the same kind of instruction from the exhibition as Admiral Wiles would have done from the dissection of a Chinese epigram.

It is reported that the Viceroy is about to visit Port Arthur, one of the costly failures caused by the peculiar Chinese habit of putting round men into square holes.

18th June.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H. I. R. M.'s ship *Skobel-off*, with Mr. Wæber on board, who is accompanied by Baron Wrangel, Secretary of Legation, and suite, proceeds to Corea to-morrow for the

purpose of concluding a Treaty with His Corean Majesty.

The *Sobol* also goes to Corea at the same time, for the service of the Russian Minister.

18th June.

MOUKDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A couple of weeks ago there remained little grain of any kind to sow in this province. In the early spring it was feared that the unusually heavy fall of snow, and especially the latest fall, would have unfitted the soil for wheat. But it was sown and is now flourishing all over the country. We have lately had a few falls of rain which have given every kind of grain a capital start. Peas were in blossom on the 27th inst. During the whole of this month the thermometer (Fahr.) in the house has ranged from 60° to 70°, usually nearer the latter than the former, though we have had two cool for every hot day. Yet it was but yesterday since the stoves were burning night and day and our heavy furs were in daily requisition. The former are now put out of sight, and the latter after a careful airing are laid up in tin lined boxes with a considerable quantity of tobacco. This city appears to be the centre of a large fur trade. I am informed that merchants, not a few, come from Peking chiefly to buy up sable, of which great quantities go there; many come from Shanghai, who carry off myriads of squirrels mainly in ready made robes. The tiger, leopard, otter, fox, wolf, bear, wild cat and several animals of the dog and cat genus whose names are unknown to me, provide rugs or robes in abundant variety; nor should the sheep, goat, dog and domestic cat be forgotten. This fur trade is doubtless the most considerable in the city and all are now busy preparing for the demand of the coming winter.

Yesterday I observed the branches of a young plum tree in possession of the green fly. Most of the leaves fully occupied were reflexed backwards, so that the mid-rib of the leaf was the highest portion of it, thus forming a remarkable umbrella under which the heaviest rain would not penetrate. Several leaves I cut off and threw into a large bowl half filled with water. The uninhabited portion of the leaf showed a strange antipathy to the water, refusing to touch it when the water was on a considerably higher level. A leaf was immersed and every green fly was immediately covered with a shining, glistening canopy such as I have seen on the water spider when under the water. When the leaf was drawn out the insects were as dry as before they went in. When a large drop of water was poured into the hollow leaf over the insects, it was immediately covered over with a mealy substance, which stood out over the mid-rib like a sparrow's egg, refusing absolutely to touch the sides of the leaf; on touching it with the tip of my knife, the dusty water immediately stuck to it and would not go back, while the insects remained as dry as if no water had ever been near their abode. A large number of populus leaves were left in the bowl all night, and are in it still fully more than 24 hours, the insects being still as dry as when they hung on the tree. A very few, which had dropped off the leaf, were dead or benumbed a short time ago, but the rest are apparently resolved never to drown. The green fly is covered all over with a mealy substance after the fashion of the flower called the "dusty miller." This dusty substance seems to be its safeguard against damp, and a most remarkable safeguard it is, a little sac of air being formed as soon as water touches it, making the glistening shelter which saves the insect from drowning. While under water, the insect moves its feet freely, but rarely raises

its head from off the leaf in which its teeth are inserted.

I was not aware till the other day how very tenacious of life is the centipede. A young one of the poisonous kind ran across the path, but was cut in two by a knife; both halves ran on in different directions. The head portion was killed immediately, the tail end being left to ascertain how long it might live. It was placed in a saucer over which it could not run. For a considerable time it was very active running round and round, but soon the black matter forming its "back-bone" oozed out and stuck to the ditch. When a fly attacked this black matter, the tail began to move violently, as if the thing were in pain. About 20 hours after the scission the half of this portion seemed to have died, but the half next the tail, still continued to move when touched; it was then put to death.

31st May, 1884.

Some days ago in the midst of a blinding sandstorm raised by an unusually blustering S.W. wind, the Governor-General of whom I wrote on a former occasion left this city on sick leave. His reign here has not been characterized by any remarkable measures, and my impression is that it has been cut short rather by the fact that though Governor he was governed by the bodily ailment which provided an ample apology for seeking the shade of private life. He provides a good text on which to found a dissertation on Chinese official careers. He came here preceded by an unusually high reputation. He was "senior wrangler" of his year, a devourer of books, with a ready pen, and was the possessor of extraordinary abilities. According to the report of a friend of his, he could run down the whole page of a book at one glance, as some clever accountants can add up in one calculation the pounds, shillings, and pence columns of their ledgers. When he came to Moukden he was of course all along his route provided by the local mandarins with the best and richest fare procurable at his various halting-places, but his reverence for classical officialdom permitted him to eat only the plainest dishes presented, while the more luxurious and expensive were neglected. Scholars were as delighted with this index to his character as were the plebs at his unsullied official life and his stern opposition to bribery. He refused the silver presents which mandarins according to use and wont were in the habit of sending, and he was lauded as an incorruptible man. By and bye whispers were repeated in quiet corners that he had failed in impressing his views practically upon official life in Manchuria. A small military mandarin once said that he knew more about books than about men, and that he preferred the pen to the sword, showing his preference in honouring the civilian far above the military man. In this again he was classical, but apparently not as practical as some people could wish. It is to be feared that not one 'shoe' the less was taken from the people because he would not have his share of it. Prosecutions of officials for love of unjust gains were heard of again and again, but they somehow did not seem to come to a proper hearing. Somewhat more than the mere scholar is required to place things on a proper footing in China. I wonder if any influential mandarins read your paper? If so, would they be so good as take to heart this statement from a foreigner deeply interested in the welfare of China, that the very general corruption of officials is alienating the heart of the people and preparing the way for terrible times in the land. Every dynasty has been upset in China by its oppression of the people, either through a corrupt Court, or a weak one allowing corruption,—usually the latter. It is not so many centuries ago that English magistrates were exactly what Chinese are now, officials in whose presence the longest purse always

betokened the just man. Enlarged salaries and other measures have made the English the purest magistracy to-day in existence. Enlarged salaries and similar measures will do in China much that they did in England. One important, easy, and sensible way of enlarging Chinese salaries would be the decrease by at least three fourths of the useless attendants which a foolish pageantry demands for the magistrate. The allowance made to magistrates for "expenses" is not inconsiderable, and would amply suffice to keep them if it were converted into salary and their needless followers into honest working citizens.

The new Governor-General Ch'ing was at one time *Fuyin* here, and left a good name after he went from this place to Peking. He has already made his hand felt against gambling and opium dens, both of which will however defy him, as they have quite as many lives as the cat.

13th June.

SWATOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

What has long been known as the "Ashmore Fishery case" has reached a settlement. An arrangement was made between Minister Young, the Taotai, and Baron von Seckendorff, who represents American interests in Swatow, after a good deal of discussion. By this the Taotai pledged himself to accept the award of the British and Netherlands Consuls as to the value of Dr. Ashmore's fisheries. After the Minister left, the authorities issued warrants for the arrest and punishment of some of Dr. Ashmore's Chinese people who had been on service at the fisheries. It was proposed to teach the inhabitants a lesson as to the danger of complicating themselves with foreigners. The fact was telegraphed to the Minister, who, it is understood, sent a somewhat peremptory answer saying that he would regard any such action as a breach of faith and could not permit harm to come to the Chinese servants of an American citizen who had simply obeyed their master's orders and violated no law. If the warrants were issued he would consider the negotiations at an end. The warrants were at once withdrawn. The Consuls who accepted the duty of arbitrators considered the case. Baron von Seckendorff presented it on behalf of the American Government. They agreed to award Dr. Ashmore \$4,500, the amount to be paid in July.

Another question which excites some interest here is the treatment of Chinese converts by their own people. In many places, a profession of Christian faith amounts to ostracism and outlawry. This was a subject of remonstrance on the part of the American Minister. The authorities promised that proclamations should be issued forbidding any interference with converts and reminding all who did so interfere that they subjected themselves to punishment.

20th June.

NINGPO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Whilst travelling recently through part of the *Vong-hwó* district I was overtaken by a thunderstorm, which if it had lasted very long might have done much damage. As it was, it did not continue for more than an hour or so. The peals of thunder as they followed each other in quick succession resembled the heavy cannonading of immense hosts of artillery, and as they reverberated over the little plain among the hills, the sound was grand and even appalling to listen to. The display of forked lightning all around was very vivid and almost blinding. A fierce wind blew from the N.W., and brought with it a shower of hailstones the size of large beans. Some

trees were destroyed by the lightning. One in particular in the midst of a large village where I stayed—an old pine tree, which the villagers said had stood there for two hundred years—was literally cut up into splinters. Fortunately, though there were many people living in the very neighbourhood of the tree, no one seems to have been hurt.

23rd June.

TOKIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is no news of any great importance. The silk season has fairly set in, and prices average twelve per cent. lower than last year. The output promises, however, to be larger than usual, and this may account for the lower quotations. Tea is steady, demand and supply being good. The Japanese banks, which, at the beginning of the year were far from being in a satisfactory condition, are doing a much better business than was expected. The First National Bank is one of the few who manage to do anything in Corea, but this branch flourishes all too well. It has been rumoured for some time that the Corean Government has given over the Customs Department to the charge of this Bank, in return for a goodly loan. How much truth there may be in this report it is difficult to say. The Second National Bank, on the contrary, is not doing nearly so well, probably owing to the fact that the Government has forbidden the further issue of notes; its shares have fallen from 200 to 130 yen. The Yokohama Specie Bank is prospering in fine style; shares that were quoted a short time ago at five per cent discount now stand at 130 yen. This corporation is gradually absorbing a large portion of the floating banking business, and promises to stand well in future with the best of our foreign banks here.

Railways are in course of construction everywhere, and I doubt not that some of this superfluous energy will more or less affect the actions of the Peking Cabinet. While those who know deplore that so immense a portion of the public funds should have been invested in railway bonds, it cannot be denied that, for the moment at least, the movement is directly beneficial. The railway between Uyeuo and Shinmachi is to be formally opened on the 20th inst.; that between Osaka and Sakai, to be commenced in the first part of next month; the Uraya line is already in working order, while the Home Minister has just returned from an inspection of the Nakasendo line—that *chef d'œuvre* which is to connect Tokio with Kioto—upon which he reports very favourably.

The negotiations anent the revision of the treaties are, so say the Japanese papers, to open in the course of a few days. What the upshot will be it is difficult to foretell. So far as the opinion of the vernacular press goes, the Japanese nation demands (1) the restoration of the right of jurisdiction over foreigners, and (2) the right of regulating the tariff. Against these claims Japan sets off the permission to travel, reside and trade in the interior. I shall have more to say on this subject later on.

The warlike preparations of which so much has been said continue to be actively pursued. Batteries and barracks are being erected in many places; infantry drill is taught in colleges and many public schools; large quantities of Murata rifles are being manufactured in the arsenals; while several new gunboats of the first class are in course of construction in the naval dockyards. The larger cannon in all of the batteries and forts are to be replaced by Krupp guns of the most improved make, and torpedo and other experiments are being constantly kept up. Yet all this does not necessarily augur the intention of declaring war with any country; on the contrary, Japan's

foreign relations are of the most friendly description, outside of treaty revision and its vexations.

The fire on board of the *Verona*, originating, as was at first stated, in the Japanese exhibits en route for England, has caused the authorities no little anxiety. There was certainly nothing inflammable among the exhibits, and the report of its origin has since been denied. At all events the matter has been productive of considerable trouble.

Among interesting items I notice that to-day's *Choya Shimibun* states that a miner at Mishima-gori, Niigata Prefecture, has found a magnificent diamond which such experts as Yokohama affords value at 300,000 yen.

The weather has been very changeable of late, a few days ago the thermometer registered 60°, while to-day is most unpleasantly close and sultry.

18th June.

THE BONIN ISLANDS.

(BY A RECENT TRAVELLER.)

The severe gales which passed over the Ogasawara Shima (Bonin Islands) during the month of March have done so much damage to the Government buildings that H.E. the Governor, Minami Tetaki, has sent down from Tokio by foreign schooners large quantities of timber for the reconstruction of them. The islands are still so devoid of artisans of all sorts that it is more expedient and costs less to send down the framework of a building ready for construction than to have it made on the islands, although plenty of timber abounds thereon. Great credit must be paid to H.E. Minami for the vigorous efforts he has made during the three years of his administration to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the islands; for, until his appointment as Governor, few improvements had been made on them. Under his own personal supervision roads have been made and bridges constructed. He has also established a school on the principal (Peel) island which up to the present time has been conducted by a Japanese, but under his auspices an English schoolmaster is now about to proceed thither. The Government allows 120,000 yen per annum for the administration of the islands. What benefit it reaps therefrom is a query. The whole population does not exceed four hundred, consisting of about one hundred Kanakas, the same number of Eurasians, while the rest are Japanese, including a goodly number of officials. At present there are only three foreign residents on the islands.

Tropical products and fruits, as well as those of milder climates, grow profusely. Pine-apples, bananas, lemons, oranges, etc., grow spontaneously, not requiring the least cultivation, yet there is scarcely any exportation whatever. Farming and cattle rearing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The sea all around these islands swarms with turtles and sharks, and many foreign vessels go yearly in search of them, remaining generally six or seven months and often returning with valuable cargoes. From the harbour of Yokohama alone seven schooners sailed this season; yet, strange to say, the Japanese Government, reaps no benefit from these fisheries.

In fact, since the Bonins were ceded to the Japanese by the British about nine years ago, they have been only a burden to the former, and it is now the intention of the Japanese Government to turn some of them into penal settlements.

The islands are about the only inhabited ones on the globe whereon there exist neither temples nor idols, the aborigines not having the slightest idea about any religion; yet for all that they lead peaceful, happy, and contented lives.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 21st.—(1) A Decree ordering the high authorities in the provinces to see to the efficiency of the Government Courier Service. Relays of couriers have been established throughout the country and allowances for their support made to the local authorities. But these latter have adopted the habit of pocketing a portion of the money paid to them, with the natural result that the men and horses employed are inferior in quality and insufficient in number; consequently there is often great delay in forwarding important documents. The high authorities are ordered to exercise strict supervision and inflict severe punishment whenever they find that the full number of men and horses has not been provided, or there is any delay in the transmission of government despatches.

(2) A Decree on the subject of malpractices in the collection of *lekin*.

In spite of frequent orders to them to present all abuses, the high authorities often appoint improper persons as collectors of *lekin*, and a vast amount of peculation occurs. The treasury is now so short of funds that it wants every penny collected. But unless great care is taken, more than half the receipts will be pocketed by the collectors. The points which most particularly require attention are the appointment of fitting persons and frequent examination of the office accounts. If any cases of peculation or oppression are discovered, the offenders must be reported and punished. If it ever comes to light that the high authorities have been screening their subordinates, they, too, will be punished without mercy.

(3) Posthumous honours are decreed to the late Kuo Po-yin. This officer entered the public service as a Compiler in the College of Literature (Han-lin), and rose gradually to the rank of Governor, serving as such in the provinces of Kiangsu, Kuangsi and Hupei.

(4) The Governor of Shantung asks that the Provincial Government may be allowed to bear part of the expense of restoring a river embankment in the District of Ning-yang. The river Wen rises in the Tsu-lai Hills, passes through T'ai-an, and forms the boundary of Ning-yang. In winter and spring it is a tiny stream, in summer and autumn it becomes a raging torrent, which carries along with it stones and sand. On the northern bank the land is of such height as to be free from danger of floods; on the south protection is required in places, particularly in parts of the district between Shih-liang K'ou and Chi-ning. Embankments to the length of eight li were built a long time ago and were repaired, after bursting in 1846, at the expense of the government. In the year 1866 they were strengthened by the people of the surrounding country. Since that time they have been gradually deteriorating, and they were so much injured by the unusually great floods of last year that they may give way at any time.

The Memorialist has had estimates made of the cost of executing repairs. He is informed that fifteen sections would have to be rebuilt, making a length of 7,386 feet. The width would be 70 or 80 feet at the base, and 18 or 20 feet at the top, the height about 20 feet. There are also three breakwaters which require renewing, at spots where large bays have been formed, which are the cause of dangerous whirlpools. The estimated cost of the repairs is Tls. 1,163.55. This sum is too large to be raised among the local population. It is proposed therefore that they should be asked to contribute the sum of Tls. 1,100 odd, the rich giving money and the poor labour, that the Magistrates of the Districts affected should pay Tls. 2,000, and the remaining Tls. 4,000 be taken from the

treasury of the Province. Seeing the great importance of the work proposed, the Memorialist begs to recommend the scheme to the favour of His Majesty.—Rescript: Granted. Let the Board concerned take note.

(5) A Postscript Memorial by the same Governor.

Last year the District of Li-ch'eng suffered severely from floods caused by the over flowing of the Yellow River, the villages in the northern part of it being completely under water. In the month of August money was given for the relief of the sufferers. A military graduate named Lou Ch'ing-ch'ün took part in its distribution, traversing the whole district and visiting every house. When he was on his way home, a violent storm arose. The boat, being rendered unmanageable by the wind and the swiftness of the current, was driven against a tree and capsized. The boatmen were rescued; but Lou Ch'ing-ch'ün, who was in the cabin, went down with the boat and was drowned. The Memorialist humbly begs that His Majesty will be pleased to grant posthumous honours to the deceased, who lost his life under these particularly distressing circumstances.

The Rescript directs the Board to report what are the fitting honours to be bestowed.

April 22nd.—(1) A Memorial asking for an increase of pay for the troops at Petuna in Kirin. Petuna being on the high and between Kirin and Tai-tai-har, a great deal of work devolves on the troops there, who are continually employed in conveying treasure and munitions of war, escorting prisoners and other services; and of late years their work has been largely increased by the measures taken for strengthening the defences of the northern frontier of the Empire. If their pay reached them in full, it would be very scanty; but, small as it is, deductions are made from it to furnish articles of tribute for the Emperor. Indeed, they only receive in actual money a little more than 30,000 cash a year, with a plot of land which they can let for 80,000 cash more. The cash which they received are computed at the rate of 2,500 per tael. In all other parts of the province the troops are paid at the rate of 3,000 per tael. The change which has been proposed to the Memorialist by the General in command, and which he now recommends to the Emperor, is that the pay of the Petuna troops should be issued like that of those in the rest of the province—namely at the rate of 3,000 cash per tael instead of 2,500 cash.—Rescript: Let the Board concerned consider and report.

(2) A Postscript Memorial by Li Hung-chang. In the District City of Ch'ien-an the Temple of the God of War and the Temple of the Tutelary Deity are known to be very responsive to prayers. Last June when a severe drought threatened to destroy the young corn, prayers were offered at the temples by the officials and gentry, and a refreshing rain fell at once. In July, after ten days of heavy rain, the water from the mountains came down in torrents, and the Luan River rose to such a height that the town was in imminent danger. Prayers were again offered, and the waters fell immediately. Again, towards the end of August the inhabitants were terrified by the violence of rain, and once more clear weather was granted in answer to their prayers. The inhabitants of the town now ask that the Emperor will bestow a tablet on each of these two Temples. If His Majesty be pleased to accede to their wishes, the Memorialist will transmit the Imperial handwriting to the District Magistrate, who will reverently receive it and cause the tablets to be carved with all care and respect. Such a gift on the part of His Majesty will not only be a recompense to the Gods for their protection, but will also gratify the desire of the people.—Rescript already published.

(3) Li Hung-chang reports that 300 horses are required for remounts for the

cavalry and artillery at Shan-hai Kuan. The brigadier in command states that he has sent an officer to buy them at Kalgan or Lama Miao, and send them down in small lots as soon as they are purchased. The Memorialist has written to inform the Chahar General, and has instructed the local authorities along the route to see that the horses are fed and sent on in safety. He now prays that the Boards concerned may be ordered to issue a pass for them and to send instructions to the Custom-house at Kalgan not to charge any duty on them.

April 23rd.—(1) The Governor-General of Hunan and Hupei and the Governor of Hupei report on certain proposed changes in the treatment of prisoners undergoing the punishment of penal servitude.

The Memorialists were some time since informed by the Board of Punishments that the frequent escape of criminals condemned to penal servitude or transportation, and the advisability of making certain changes in their treatment had been brought to the notice of the Emperor, and the high provincial authorities were desired to furnish a report thereon. It is the opinion of the Memorialists that in the case of criminals undergoing short sentences of transportation, it will be enough if the local authorities are ordered really to keep them guarded and employed. But more care is required with those sentenced to transportation or penal servitude for life, several of whom make their escape every year. And this is especially the case with those men whose sentences were reduced to transportation by the Emperor's clemency in the 7th year of his reign (1881). The Memorialists indeed found themselves compelled to frame special regulations for the punishment of the officials responsible, which were not without good effect. They also sent instructions that old and weak prisoners were to be given a trifle to buy food, and the young and strong were to be set to hard labour. These regulations and instructions were exactly in accordance with the present proposals of the Board. But in Hupei it is not so easy as the Board thinks to find hard labour for the convicts. As an ordinary thing there is no building of fortifications, digging of ditches, or carrying of grain to be done; nor anything else except constructing embankments along the great rivers. For this work it is the custom to employ the labourers of the particular locality, in order to give them a chance of earning something; and it would not be desirable to bring convicts from other provinces to compete with them. The one task which remains is the transportation of treasure; but if this were entrusted to convicts, the cost of watching them would be more than the value of their labour.

The Memorialists are of opinion that convicts might be advantageously employed about the yamens of the authorities into whose charge they are given, as chair-bearers, umbrella-bearers and the like. They might also be lent to the sub-prefects, assistant magistrates and other non-territorial officials. The authorities moreover should be required to report the arrival of the convicts, the work to which they are put, and the pay allowed them. The pay will not cause any expense to the Government, as the wages now given to other people will be reduced to an equivalent amount. No change need be made as to those who have served a long time and saved a little money. It will be merely necessary that a careful supervision be exercised over them. In all cases the convicts should be personally seen by the authorities at short intervals. Attention must also be paid to the infliction of punishment on officials who permit the escape of convicts. It would be well to make a distinction in this respect between the different classes of criminals. In the case of convicts whose crimes show them to

belong to the dangerous classes, and whose escape is likely to be followed by the commission of fresh crimes, the punishment of the officials inculpated should be made heavier than it is now. In other cases it might remain the same. The local authority should also always be held responsible, whether the convict was directly under his charge or had been told off for service at another yamen. At the same time, as the punishments are made more severe, it might be well to give rewards to those authorities, who lose no convicts in a whole year, in the same way as they are already given to wardens of gaols. When penal servitude was instituted under the Ming dynasty, convicts sentenced to it were employed in the army, and really had to work hard by night and day; so that their punishment was severer than transportation for life. But now penal servitude in its ordinary forms is just the same as transportation. It would therefore be better, as the Board suggests, to abolish the ordinary forms of penal servitude, and have nothing between transportation for life and penal servitude at the very furthest frontier. If any one object to this change in an old established law; it may be replied that at the present day convicts often make their escape within a few days of reaching their destination; and unless some innovation be made, nothing will be of any use except depriving of their posts those officials who let any man escape.

Penal servitude was not originally among the five regular forms of punishment. But, as its name denotes, it was a military servitude; perhaps, therefore convicts sentenced to it, might be handed to the military authorities and employed by them in the camps. If any escaped, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers responsible could be punished, as civil officers of the same rank are in similar circumstances. The Memorialists also perfectly agree with the Board's suggestion, that as Turkestan has now been tranquilized, convicts might be sent there as heretofore.

The Memorial is referred by Rescript to the Board of Punishments.

(2) Postscript Memorial by the Governor of Shantung. Last February the Memorialist reported that he had given instructions for the clearing out of the Hsiao Ch'ing River, and had fixed the time by which the work should be completed. It has now been represented to him that about a fourth or fifth of the district is still under water, and working in it causes a great expenditure of labour in comparison with the work accomplished. As the land in question is fast drying up, for the sake of economy he has consented that the work in each locality should be put off till the water on the land there has disappeared, after which it is to be proceeded with at once.

(3) Postscript Memorial by Li Hung-chang. Tsao K'o-chung, Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, was directed by Memorialist to enlist men for one of the battalions belonging to Tientsin. He afterwards reported that he sent Li Han-ch'ing, an officer with the complimentary rank of General to raise recruits in Chio Chow and Hokien Fu. But Li Han-ch'ing while so employed behaved in a swaggering manner, and spent large sums of money for which he did not account properly. The Memorialist therefore ordered Li Han-ch'ing to be recalled. But that officer, instead of obeying, tried to screen himself by preferring false charges against his superiors. For this grave breach of discipline it is requested that he may be cashiered.

Rescript: Granted.—Let the Board of War take note.

(4) A Postscript Memorial by the late Governor of Kweichow. According to a report received from the Magistrate of Weng-an, last February two officers and a small detachment of local train-bands were patrolling in the neighbourhood of the

Meeting.

Locality of Dairy.	
Hongkew No. 789	"
Broadway " "	No. 3
" " " "	No. 3
" " " "	No. 4
Lae Hongkew	"
Woonung Road	"
Sinza Village	No. 3
" " " "	No. 3
Tai-hoo Dairy	No. 8
Bench Road to Cemetery	"
Yuen-aung	"
Sung-lee	"
Pah-sien-joh (South)	"
Near Ninggo Joss House (Apples)	"
Rile Range Bridge	"
Fengwang Funglow	"
Kukang	"
Zee " "	"
Peking Road	"
Peking Road	"
Pah-sien-joh,	"
Total	"

Electric Lighting—Placing of Lamp.—The majority of the Council being of opinion that an additional lamp will be more useful in the Nankin road between the Fuhkien and Hupeh roads, than on the Bund between the Foochow and Hankow roads, it is decided to have the lamp placed as originally proposed.

This Company had their monthly shooting match on Saturday. The shooting was divided into two classes, one being Class A who fired at the ordinary targets, and Class B who had a larger mark to aim at. In Class A, Private Brown scored 60 and took the Cup for the second time so that it is now his property, while Lieutenant Burgoyne took the prize awarded in Class B.

The following are the scores:—

CLASS A.				CLASS B.			
	200.	Total			500	Total	
	yards.				yards.		
Priv. T. Brown	354544-29	445455-31	60	Lieut. Burgoyne	522353-23	5531545-31	54
Capt. Lanning	4415345-29	445444-29	58	Priv. Whitton	555555-35	440524-19	54
Priv. Hodge	4554433-28	504455-28	56	" Thistle	545055-28	404444-24	52
Corp. Robinson	444344-27	335454-23	55	" Oliveira	3435352-24	325055-24	48
Priv. Gould	243444-21	253455-20	50	" Ros.	5005434-21	3504235-24	45
" Butrows	445544-22	043300-14	36	Stewart	233405-21	233445-23	44
Sergt. Lewis	402302-11	023045-14	25	" Gwung	3555500-23	430202-10	39
				Sergt. Todd	250453-19	334235-19	38
				Priv. Urquhart	503534-22	0350403-15	37
				" Gibby	2354305-22	432220-13	35
				" Rahamin	0241250-17	0020220-6	23

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

"FEEBLES" v. "DUFFERS."

This match was played on Saturday afternoon, and was won by the "Feebles" with 119 runs.

The following are the score:—

DUFFERS.		
J. McKie, c. and b. Stewart	.....	2
F. J. McDonald, b. Ward	.....	0
E. B. Dowley, b. Ward	.....	0
W. B. Robertson, c. Hutchings, b. Ward	.....	0
C. A. L. Dunn, c. Stewart, b. Hutchings	.....	30
C. M. Ford, b. Aubert	.....	3
J. Moffat, b. Hutchings	.....	0
W. S. Jackson, c. and b. Hutchings	.....	18
Stuart Smith, c. and b. Hutchings	.....	0
C. Holmes, thrown out Aubert	.....	0
W. C. Judd, b. Aubert	.....	0
Lt. Stopford not out	.....	2
Byes 6, Wides 25	.....	31
Total	.....	94

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	5	48	67	84	80	88	93	93	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
W. C. Ward	40	21	1	3	0
C. H. Hutchings	45	24	0	4	6
W. G. Stewart	5	1	0	1	0
B. Rattoujee	5	2	0	0	12
A. Ferguson	5	9	0	0	0
F. B. Aubert	20	4	1	2	4
E. Foreshaw	5	3	0	0	3

FEEBLES.

A. Ferguson, b. Stuart Smith	.....	7
R. Rattoujee, b. McKie	.....	14
E. Foreshaw, b. Dowley	.....	2
C. H. Hutchings, b. Dowley	.....	5
W. C. Ward, b. Macdonald	.....	38
F. B. Aubert, b. Dowley	.....	16
H. R. Hearn	.....	8
B. Kennedy, not out	.....	7
Lt. W. G. Stewart, b. Dowley	.....	7
Byes 1, Leg-bye 2, Wides 12	.....	15
Total	.....	119

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	31	39	47	78	98	109	119

Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets, Wides.

F. J. Macdonald	35	26	0	2	3
Dowley	62	30	2	4	0
Moffat	5	2	0	0	0
McKie	5	5	0	0	2
Robertson	20	10	0	0	0
C. M. Ford	5	0	0	0	2
Judd	5	0	0	0	2
Dunn	20	16	0	0	1
Stuart Smith	5	0	0	1	4
McKie	6	4	0	1	1

Correspondence.

EXAMINATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The Senior Class was examined to-day (24th) and it may be of interest to some of your readers to learn something of the results of this the first class of this Institution on its new basis. The class consists of six young men, one sick and excused, though up with the class through the reviews. The Rev. E. H. Thomson had the first subject General History (text book, Rev. Mr. Sheffield's) through the Middle Ages and Europe in general to the reign of William and Mary II.—Rev. W. J.

Boone had taught Moral Philosophy (text book, Rev. Dr. Mateer's work on the basis of Drs. Alexander and Hickock III.)—The Rev. Y. K. Yen had taught three subjects, viz., (a) Mental Philosophy, (text book Haven translated by Mr. Yen), (b) Geology (Page's work translated by Rev. Mr. Owen), and (c) Algebra through Equations in the 2nd Degree and Biquadratic Equations. In all the above studies both readiness of memory, and apt understanding of any general questions asked, were proof alike of the careful teaching, and the diligence and general abilities of the students. On the 23rd, the Theological Class were examined. This has four members, one absent, and was formed two years ago after studies, but not a full course, in the College. The first subject was Bible Exegesis. The class has been through the Old Testament with Rev. W. J. Boone and is now under Rev. E. H. Thomson in the New, and were examined on the General Introduction to the N. T. and that to St. Matthew's Gospel—which was also explained in a varied selection of passages. The second subject was Systematic Divinity under Rev. W. J. Boone. The text book this term was Archdeacon Moule's abridgment of Bp. Browne's 39 Articles, through Art. XX. They have previously studied by translated abridgements by the Professor and by lectures Luthardt's Fundamental, Saving and Moral Truths of Christianity (3 vols.), Saddler's Emmanuel and Bp. Pearson's Exposition of the Creed. The third subject is Ecclesiastical History taught by Rev. W. S. Sayres. English texts were memorized by the class with full explanations in Chinese, and the examination was also in Chinese. From the General Councils to the Reformation was the period embraced. Previously the first Three Centuries, and the General Councils had been studied. The class has 18 months longer in its course. This class has been preceded by three others, which added thirteen to our staff of trained native Catechists. Six of them have been admitted to Deacon's Orders after two years or more of practical training in active work, and four others look for Ordination next autumn. The remainder of the week will be occupied in the examinations of two other College classes and three in the Preparatory Department, where English is taught; but this notice is long enough without waiting to record their progress.

Yours respectfully,

EXAMINER.

St. John's College,
24th June, 1884.

THE EMPRESS AND THE OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The press has lately published no more about the Secret Treaty or the seditious intrigues of certain Censors and other evilly disposed persons against the Empress of China's Treaty of 11th May. It is to be presumed therefore that they have been dropped *pro tem* as not suitable for the situation—and it is to be hoped they will not appear again. While however the calm lasts, it may be as well to bring to mind certain reflexions to show the danger that is incurred by giving publicity to such disturbing reports. Suppose that the Treaty of 11th May had been with Great Britain—would the possibility of its not being carried out verbatim have been discussed or even allowed without stigmatising the malcontents as traitors? And yet an unmistakable sympathy has been shown with the wretches,* who having no loyalty to the Empress, or true patriotism, try and shelter their faithlessness under the desire of recovering the *prestige* of China! and actually try and deceive themselves and

* Who has shown sympathy with them? Certainly not ourselves.—Ed.

the public into the belief that the recent arrangement can never be considered as satisfactory because it has assented to the exigencies of international jurity in renouncing a suzerainty that China has been sternly told by other Powers besides France she will no longer be allowed to claim. The real drift of such mischievous reports is to set France in the midst of misgivings about China and to force her to treat China accordingly—also to give Great Britain and other Powers an opportunity of again accusing China of treachery and bad faith. Is it really desirable to see the uneasiness and financial and domestic political difficulties of China which the press has recently and unceasingly been calling public attention to and which still exist, reassume their alarming influence on the public mind and help to complicate still more the political and commercial crisis that Chiha has not yet passed through? I think the *prestige* of China increased by the Treaty of 11th May, and facts will soon show it is so.

If once people get to believe that China is going to back out of the 11th May Treaty all confidence will be destroyed, and even Chinese who have helped to foster such injurious ideas will be the first lock up their money and breed the panic that will inevitably ensue should France, in consequence of these ill-judged endeavours to cause mistrust, deem it necessary to use coercive measures for the protection of her own interests. It is playing a risky dangerous game, and only doing the work of evilly disposed Chinamen who do not mind leading others into trouble. There is no medium between believing and disbelieving what such persons say. If they are believed, then they should be declared disloyal; if they are not believed, then they ought to be held up as impostors. It is well to remember that British interests and treaties are just as much in peril as French, by any endeavours of the Chinese to repudiate treaties. If what has been stated turns out to be true, the event will be greatly stimulated by such criminal anticipations having been disseminated without their being at once stamped with reprobation, and it will be but a poor consolation to have contributed to the catastrophe that will be the result of such wicked attempts to re-open a state of admitted danger from which we have but just escaped.

I will not say much about the tacit support which France will receive from other Powers should China now seek not to fulfil the 11th May Treaty. Political circumstances in Europe, besides national commercial interests in China, will compel the great Powers to countenance France in any dispute that may follow from bad faith on the part of China. Such matters can only be touched upon sparingly, but that is a still stronger reason for regarding them as important elements in showing that France will have *carte blanche* in treating China severely if the seditious intrigues of those whose sentiments have been published obtain the consistence of reality.

Chefoo, 16th June.

F.

MORE FORGED LETTERS.

From the French Governor of Bacninh to Liu Jung-fu.

Since our great nation, France, has been waging war against you, Heaven has not been propitious towards you; why do you not then follow the dictates of Heaven and lay down your arms? If you are discreet in your calculations you will be able to secure lasting benefit and blessing. Our great nation, though battling against the bands of your soldiery, feels compassion towards your intelligence, military ability, and courage, and also towards the bravery of your army. If you are willing to come over to the side of our great nation you will obtain the position of

a high official and all that is worth having. But in case you still hold out against us, not only will you lose your renown and office, but you will neither be able even to save yourself behind some fortress, nor fly to mountain fastnesses, nor escape back to China. I am always fond of the rare talents of the world and I have petitioned our Generalissimo to grant me permission to ask you to surrender. Great powers adapted to your talents are promised you. Nobility is freely granted. France and you were acting in concert and not against each other. If you are willing to submit, let me know in writing; or I will previously notify the guards to permit free access so that you will be enabled to meet the high authorities of France and deliberate upon important state affairs.

Reply from Generalissimo Lin to the above.

In governing a state one must obey the will of Heaven and follow the wishes of one's subjects before there can be lasting peace and integrity of territory. Our Annam has never given provocation, yet France without shadow of reason has made war upon us. I, with a single regiment, battled against you for many years. It is certain that you have lost many officers and soldiers; and it is equally certain that the people of Annam have suffered interminable wars. The causing of so much bloodshed lies at your door. The anger of Heaven and the curse of multitudes will recoil on your heads. If you still show no repentance, Heaven will punish you. Though you have desired to seek signal revenge upon us, and have hired black slaves to fight us against the will of Heaven, you will not succeed; you hold the waters, but I possess the mountain fastnesses. I have an inexhaustible supply of food, but you cannot provide the means to keep up a protracted war. You may erect wharves for trading purposes; but I will year after year raise my soldiers to slaughter your people, burn your dwellings, and harass your merchants, so that you will not rest comfortably in your bed. Great as may be the wealth of the Red River, can you enjoy it long? Now you perceive that the will of Heaven is not to be opposed and that the people of Annam have suffered a sufficient amount of sorrow, and desire to make peace with me. The idea is worthy of admiration. But I am a native of the province of Kuangsi in the Empire of China. I ought not act traitorously to the land of my fathers. I am also the highest military dignitary of Annam, and I have no right to forget the kindness showered on me by that country. If you are of a mind to disband your army, protect the people, and place the two countries on a peaceful footing, how dare I to refuse? But if, as stated in your letter, your intent is to tempt me by offering high powers, responsible positions, riches, to turn me from patriotism, filial piety, virtue and righteousness, you will be mistaken. I, whose heart is adamant, cannot be swayed by you. Besides, high rank of nobility, ample pay, great powers, and fame I hold already, and need not depend on your country for them. If, indeed, you are sincere in your desire to make peace, set forth then the benefits and advantages to be derived from it by the two countries, and I will memorialize the Ta-tsing Government and Annamese Court to despatch ambassadors to deliberate on the matter; so that there will be no trouble, and peace may be lasting. The countries beyond the seas will understand that everything between you and myself is for the public weal and not for our private interest. Is not that the best course to follow? But if you are still obstinate and deluded by your own wilfulness, then the fate of Garnier and Riviere may await you, and your repentance will be too late.

Law Reports.

IN H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, 17th June, 1884.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Assistant Judge.
JAMES ALEXANDER TAYLOR

v.
F. H. BELL and others and
THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

This was a case in which the plaintiff sought for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cancelling or declaring forfeited five shares which he held in the (old) North-China Insurance Company, and for an order that the defendant Company should allot to him twenty-five shares in the new Limited Company.

Mr. WILKINSON and Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. DRUMMOND and Mr. LATHAM for the defence.

(Report continued from our last issue.)

Mr. LATHAM, continuing, said the next issue was, "Is the plaintiff bound by the prospectus of the 25th May?" Mr. Taylor claimed that the clause in that prospectus with regard to a revision did not apply to him because his case was different from the others on account of the Chairman having asked him to go to the meeting and vote. That was the only reason the plaintiff gave. He was ready enough to seize hold of an equivocal expression in the circular of the 14th February and turn it to his own interest; but when he came to this statement in the circular of the 24th May, he said, "I did not think it had anything to do with me." But although the plaintiff professed not to be bound by the May circular, in his application for shares, he put his pen through certain words, but not through the words which referred to this circular. The 12th issue was, "Did the plaintiff give notice of objection?" The plaintiff had produced no scrap of writing to show that he gave notice of objection. The nearest he ever got to giving notice was when he went to Mr. Davis's office and said if the Company did not want him he did not much want the Company, he wanted to know what they would give him for his shares. It appeared that Mr. Taylor wanted £1,800 per share, and that Mr. Davis had no purchaser at this price. The plaintiff had stated that he then said, "Well, if I can't get my price I shall fight you;" but Mr. Davis would tell the Court that he was tolerably certain that nothing was said about fighting the Company, and if anything of the sort had been said it would have been sure to make a strong impression on Mr. Davis because what he wanted to know more than anything else at that time was whether anybody was going to fight the Company or not.

His LORDSHIP—Did he expect fighting, then?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Guilty conscience.

Mr. LATHAM said if anybody was going to fight the Company, the Secretary would have been glad to know it. He contended that there ought to have been a written notice of objection.

Mr. WILKINSON reminded the learned counsel of Mr. Wainwright's letter of the 24th December.

Mr. LATHAM said no doubt that letter was unmistakable; but it came after a very long delay, and only a few days before the cancellation would take effect. The next issue was whether the plaintiff's silence amounted to acquiescence. The plaintiff remained silent from the 13th August to the 24th December, a period of four months and eleven days. Mr. Latham quoted the maxim *Vigilantibus non dormientibus subveniunt leges* and cited cases with the object of showing that the plaintiff was precluded by his long delay from attempting to enforce his claim.

His LORDSHIP reminded Mr. Latham that the plaintiff wrote on the 28th September applying for shares.

Mr. LATHAM said that did not amount to an objection. Anybody might apply for shares.

His LORDSHIP—Still, that is precisely the number of shares he would be entitled to if he were to be kept on. I think the inference from that letter in the minds of the receivers would be, "Here is a man who does not acquiesce in what we propose to do; he applies for shares in spite of what we told him." But it only makes a difference of a month in the delay if that is so.

Mr. LATHAM said it was an ambiguous document at any rate, and from that time the plaintiff left the defendants under the impression that he was going to do nothing. He cited cases to show that the plaintiff was bound to give notice.

His LORDSHIP thought the cases Mr. Latham cited were somewhat different from the present case. The plaintiff, on receiving the notice of the 14th August, said to himself, "They have no right to take away my shares, and I do not care anything for their notice." He would, however, look at the cases carefully.

Mr. LATHAM thought it was an aggravation of the plaintiff's omission in this case that he was in the daily habit of meetings of the directors, and that there was a meeting of the directors held in October at which another shareholder actually did air a grievance. If Mr. Taylor had come forward and complained, that would have given the directors an opportunity of going into his case and enquiring whether any hardship had been done to him, as they had done in other cases where shareholders had appealed against the withdrawal of their shares. The next issue was, "Was there a revision in 1880?" and it would be proved that a revision did take place, though no shares were withdrawn. Then came the question as to the meaning of the words "fair proportion" in clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement. The plaintiff seemed to imagine that it meant proportion as between shareholder and shareholder; but he contended that it meant a proportion between the amount of a man's interest in the Company and the amount of business he contributed. If a man held five shares he was expected to contribute more business than if he held only one. They did not propose to fix any definite sum as the exact proportion, but, as had been mentioned, Mr. Davis thought that a shareholder who contributed £1,000 per share, more or less, would be a profitable contributor, although of course there were a great many other considerations to be taken into account. His LORDSHIP would have no difficulty in seeing that the shareholders would have to look at the possibilities of the future in exercising the discretion as to retaining a shareholder. The next issue was, "Had the directors any power to cancel shares up to the 31st December?" Mr. Wilkinson had pointed out that there were certain acts which could not be done by a moribund Company; but in this case the directors had taken special means, by the third resolution passed on the 29th March, to preserve their powers intact. To these issues the plaintiff had added another in the course of his opening speech—"Did the defendants give notice to the plaintiff of their intention to withdraw his shares according to the Deed of Settlement?" He contended that all that was necessary under the Deed of Settlement was that the directors should give notice to the shareholder that they had decided to withdraw his shares three months before the cancellation would take effect. It was not necessary that they should give him notice before deciding upon the withdrawal, but to give him notice three months before the cancellation would take effect. The object was to give the shareholder an opportunity of selling his shares.

His LORDSHIP expressed the opinion that the sentence in the Deed of Settlement in regard to the notice was very ambiguous. It certainly opened the door to the argument that it meant notice of intention to withdraw.

Mr. LATHAM thought his Lordship would have no difficulty in disposing of that argument. He then asked why the change in the constitution of the Company should be held to place the defendants in a better position than if the old Company had been a going concern? If the old Company had been continued he certainly would have been liable to be revised out; and probably would have been revised out; but now he came forward and said that in consequence of these arrangements, this turning of the Company into a limited Company—or, to put it in a more legal form, this sale of the assets to a limited Company—he was to be in a better position than if this dissolution and transfer had not taken place. Mr. Latham urged that there was no ground for such a contention. In conclusion he said that the defendants relied upon their *bona fide* conduct in the revision, and upon the Deed of Settlement as a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant entitling them to do what they had done.

The Court then adjourned till the afternoon.

On the Court resuming,

Mr. JAMES KENNARD DAVIS was called and examined by Mr. Drummond. He said he was Secretary of the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, and he was Secretary of the old Company at the time of its dissolution. He had been in the service of the Company since 1863, when he was engaged by them in London and came out for them. The Deed of Settlement of the old Company (of 1868) was signed by all the shareholders, either personally or by their attorneys. The plaintiff signed it by Mr. Addis.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Will you state to the Court the circumstances which caused the change of constitution from the old Company to the new.

Witness—From almost the commencement of the Company we were endeavouring to register ourselves under the English Companies Act, and for a period of a great many years we were in correspondence with the Foreign Office for that object. At one time we thought we were very near success; but at the end of 1882 we found that the Foreign Office would only meet us to such an extent that it was impossible for us to avail of the provisions of the Act if they were extended to Shanghai in the way that the Foreign Office proposed; and we then found that we must register either in London or in Hongkong. The Foreign Office would not let us admit any but British subjects if we registered in Shanghai—that was the difficulty. Then, after consideration, it was decided to register in London as a limited company under the Companies Act; but we were advised by counsel here and at home that the existing Company could not register; and that it would be necessary for seven or more persons in London to register as the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, and afterwards to take over the business of the old Company; and, under advice, that is the course we adopted.

Mr. DRUMMOND asked if the Company made any other change at the same time with regard to the value of the shares, or in any other way.

The Witness said yes; they took advantage of the opportunity to subdivide the shares. They found that the capital and reserve of the old Company made the shares of very considerable value, and they thought it would be to the interest of the Company that the shares should be sub-divided in order that they might be spread out more, that being a policy which had been followed by all the fire and marine insurance companies during the last few years. The transfer of the business from the old to

the new Company was a formal transfer, simply to comply with the requirements of the law. It was thought advisable to wait until they had finished with their triennial revision before making the transfer. The directors sent out to London a power of attorney to Mr. Morris, witness's predecessor in the secretaryship, to execute the agreement. The other party to the agreement was the new company, under its common seal, which was affixed in the presence of two members of the Company. The arrangements for the transfer were practically made in Shanghai; but they were all conveyed by letter to London, because the new Company was in London. Practically, everything emanated from the head office, in Shanghai. There was a revision of the share list in 1880 in the sense of a review or examination; but the directors did not withdraw any shares. Witness was not present in Shanghai when the circular of the 14th February was drawn up, and he did not draw up that circular. He returned to Shanghai at the beginning of April to take the position of Secretary—he succeeded Mr. Morris,—and took charge about the 8th, 9th or 10th April. That was before the confirmatory meeting, which was held on the 16th April. The prospectus of the 25th May was prepared by witness. Copies were sent to all the shareholders, including the plaintiff. It was then, and had all along been, the intention of the shareholders to hold a revision, and he referred to that in the prospectus because it was his object to state in that prospectus every fact that could possibly occur to him in connection with the transfer of the business from the old Company to the new. By the words, "In the proportion of five shares for each one held by them," he meant that the old shares would be sub-divided in the proportion of one to five, and that the holders of shares in the old Company on the 1st January would present their scrip and receive shares in the new Company in the proportion of five to one.

Mr. WILKINSON thought this evidence was scarcely admissible. Properly speaking, of course, a document had to speak for itself; but there was a difference between asking the plaintiff what he understood by particular phrases in a document and asking this witness what he intended by them. This was an examination of the gentleman who drew up the document, and he submitted that it was not permissible for him to give evidence of his intention.

Mr. DRUMMOND admitted that if the drawer of a document expressed his meaning badly he must take the consequences; but in this case *bona fides* had been denied, and on that ground he was entitled to ask the witness what his intention was.

The Witness, further examined, said the revision was commenced on the 2nd July and carried on till the 13th August. It was decided to withdraw 111 shares, including the plaintiff's five. These shares were held by between 50 and 60 shareholders—he believed the number was either 57 or 59. A good many had all their shares withdrawn, and a few were reduced. On the 13th August, as soon as the revision was completed, the result was communicated to the shareholders from whom it had been decided to withdraw shares by means of a printed circular. On the same date, the 13th August, the transfer between the old and new Companies was made in England, to take effect, of course, from the beginning of the new year. Witness remembered the plaintiff calling on him with reference to the sale of his shares. The account which the plaintiff gave of that interview at the first day's hearing of this case struck witness as being perfectly correct and accurate; but as to the addition which the plaintiff subsequently made to his account of that interview, witness had no recollection of the circumstance whatever. He did not recollect the plaintiff saying that he would fight the directors if he could not get his

price, or anything to the effect that he did not acquiesce in their decision. The impression left on witness's mind was simply that the plaintiff would not sell the shares at the price at which witness knew people were willing to buy. Witness understood that, like some other people, the plaintiff expected the shares to return to the exorbitant price at which they stood during the speculation in the spring, and that he wished witness to submit him an offer at this high price, if he could, from an intending purchaser. He did not remember the plaintiff making any objection to the withdrawal. Of course he might be mistaken, but it was impossible for the plaintiff to be more convinced of the accuracy of his recollection than witness was. There was nothing unpleasant in the interview; it was a very pleasant one.

His LORDSHIP—I suppose you were not to blame at all? He could not be angry with you about it?

Witness—Well, some people were a little angry at having their shares withdrawn, and I had to bear the brunt of it.—Continuing, he said—when he spoke of speculations during the spring he was referring to the months of March, April and May, during which, shares were passed from hand to hand without being transferred—that is, without being registered, and without the purchaser's name being submitted to the directors for approval. This gave the shares a fictitiously high price at that time. Witness remembered receiving the plaintiff's application for twenty-five shares, and noticing that the words "or any smaller number" were struck out. By that, witness understood the plaintiff to mean that if he could not get twenty-five shares he would not take any at all. He looked upon it as a "bluff." He had known other people apply for shares in the same way at other times. It was as much as to say, "If you choose to give us a big interest in your Company we will take it; if not, we will take none at all. We will not be troubled with a trifling interest." Witness did not remember receiving any other application of that kind at that time; but he remembered receiving one or two of that kind years ago, when the old triennial companies were being started. He did not understand that the plaintiff intended to imply, by striking out those words, that he objected to the withdrawal of his shares, and that he claimed a right to twenty-five shares. Up to that time he had never received any intimation from the plaintiff that he objected to the withdrawal of his shares. They received many applications for shares in the new Company from persons who were not shareholders in the old Company. The applications, as they were received, were numbered and put away in a box, to be dealt with when the allotment took place. The plaintiff's was the 562nd application. If everyone who had shares in the old Company had been entitled to five shares in the new Company for each share in the old Company, there would, of course, have been no shares to allot to outsiders.

His LORDSHIP—That is supposing that every shareholder wanted the equivalent for all he had.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Yes. (To witness.) Were there any applicants who wished to get less than the full amount to which they were entitled?

Witness—I think there was one. He said he would be content to take a smaller number. He only wanted an interest in the Company.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Then I understand that the others wished for the full equivalent, if they could get it?

The Witness said a good many applied for more. They were a valuable property to get, subject to the revision clauses, and a great many people wanted shares.

Mr. DRUMMOND put in as an exhibit a copy of the *North-China Daily News* of the 14th October, containing a report of a

meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on the 13th October.

The Witness said that was a correct report of the meeting. At that meeting a shareholder made a complaint. He was requested by the Chairman to put his complaint in writing, and he was promised that the Board of Directors would give every attention to it. The shareholder did afterwards put his complaint in writing, and his letter, and all the facts witness could gather bearing on the case, were circulated for the separate consideration of each of the directors; and the letter was afterward discussed at a Board meeting. In fact, everything was done that could be done to give a full and careful consideration to the shareholder's complaint. The first intimation witness received of the plaintiff's objection to the revision and the withdrawal of his shares was Mr. Wainwright's letter of the 24th December. If he had received an official complaint from the plaintiff it would have been laid before the first meeting of directors and considered. The meetings were held weekly. They received several requests for reconsideration from shareholders who had had their shares withdrawn; he could remember a dozen. Some of these were in writing, some verbal, and some forwarded through the Company's agents at outposts. Of these twelve applications, six were successful and six unsuccessful; they were all very carefully considered by the Board of Directors, and witness was present at all the meetings. Of the shareholders who were revised out or reduced, some expressed concordance in the action of the directors. One or two wrote and cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the directors. One certainly wrote and said he was perfectly content with their decision, and another told witness personally that he knew the directors had treated him as his contributions warranted. The last appeal against a withdrawal of shares came in at the very end of the year—just before the allotment of the new shares was finished.

Mr. DRUMMOND put in the following advertisement from the *North-China Daily News*, dated the 5th January, 1884:—

"NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the Deed of Settlement, the Scrip Certificates for the Shares in respect of which notice of withdrawal was given in August last, and which have not since been duly transferred or surrendered, have been noted as cancelled in the books of the above Company. Holders of the said shares are requested to surrender the Scrip Certificates for the same. On such surrender, a return of Tls. 1,000 per share is payable, being refund of Tls. 600 paid up, and Tls. 400 proportion of accumulated Reserve Fund. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. KENNARD DAVIS, Secretary."

The Witness said that advertisement was inserted for a fortnight. In compliance with that notice a good many shareholders surrendered their scrip; but a few had still to surrender. In most of the cases where they had not been surrendered, either the shareholder was dead or his affairs were in liquidation or there was some other way of accounting for it. There were only one or two cases of which he did not know the reason. In all the other cases, the shares had been surrendered, and the holders had taken their Tls. 1,000 per share. There were only three or four or five cases in which the shares had not been surrendered, and only one or two of these of which he did not know the reason.

Mr. DRUMMOND—That includes the plaintiff's, I presume?

Witness—Yes.

His LORDSHIP—His reasons you are quite aware of. (Laughter.) At least we have been trying for the last few days to arrive at them.

Witness—Yes, but I mean cases that I cannot explain satisfactorily.—Further examined, he said as far as he knew, there

never was any intention on the part of the directors to give up the right or duty of revising the share list in 1883, and there never was any intention on their part to give five new shares for one old one irrespective of revision. The allotment was to be made subject to the revision clauses of the Deed of Settlement. Neither was there any intention at any time on the part of the directors of waiving their approval of the names of purchasers of shares. The course taken by the directors in regard to the revision was as follows. When it was arranged to hold the revision he was directed by the Board to prepare these statistics—the list of shareholders and their contributions,—and to submit it to the Board. It was not finished then, but as nearly up to date as possible. It was considered by the whole Board. He believed all the directors were then in Shanghai; at any rate there was always a great deal more than a quorum at the meetings—three was a quorum. Speaking from memory, he believed all the directors were present on every occasion; but there might have been one absent. The revision was begun on the 2nd July, and there were three or four sittings altogether before it was completed; and after that there were certain names left over for reconsideration and brought up again at subsequent meetings. Practically the revision was finished in three or four sittings; but there were some names about which the directors were a little doubtful, and they looked into these cases again. The principles on which the revision was to be conducted were discussed at one of the early stages, and it was decided to be as liberal as possible—not to be unduly harsh in the case of people who were in a position to contribute business.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Can you give any idea, approximately, of what would constitute a profitable shareholder of the Company?

Witness—On an average we receive from each shareholder of the Company—we calculate on receiving—premia to the extent of Tls. 1,000 or more per share annually, but I only say that quite generally, your Lordship, because in some cases Tls. 500 premia would be worth more to us than Tls. 1,500 or Tls. 2,000 in others. It depends upon the class of business. We know that on some classes of business we must have claims, and we are obliged to charge a high rate of premium; and in some cases a small premium might represent a very large volume of business. In some cases we get only $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., while in other cases we get 4 or 5 per cent., or more than that. We consider the cheap business to be the best—that on which we charge a low rate of premium.

Mr. DRUMMOND—If a shareholder, therefore, was shown to have given an amount of business beyond what is the average amount, do you consider that the directors would have a right to withdraw his shares?

Witness—No.—Further questioned, he said the directors considered each case on its own merits, and not as compared with other cases; but of course if a man were a partner in a firm which had contributed business, that was considered. He understood the meaning of "fair proportion" in the Deed of Settlement to be a fair proportion between the shareholder's contributions and his holding in the Company. That is to say, if he, as a shareholder, had not contributed a fair share of business, in proportion to his holding, his shares could be withdrawn. A single shareholder could not hold more than ten shares in the Company; but firms could hold more. The directors made their revision on an examination of the list of contributions, without referring to the shareholders themselves, and then communicated the results to the persons affected.

Mr. DRUMMOND—And after these notices had been sent out, was the Board open to receive appeals against their decision up to the end of the year?

Witness—Yes.

And to reconsider each case upon any new facts brought to its notice by the person appealing?—Yes. We did so. People represented that they were in a position to do better in the future, and we did not withdraw. The principal point taken into consideration in cases of appeals was the possibility of the shareholder being able to do better in the future.

You are aware that when the plaintiff obtained his shares he was manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank here, are you not?—I am.

At the time of the withdrawal of his shares, what was he?—A bill and bullion broker.

Does that fact in any way change his position as regards the company?—Undoubtedly.

Would that make him more valuable or less valuable as a shareholder, in your opinion?—The directors made a rule some years ago not to admit gentlemen of the bill-broking profession as shareholders in the Company, on account of their inability to contribute. There have been exceptions, where a bill-broker has also done business in produce and has given us contributions; but I only know of one case. He is a bill-broker, and does other business besides.

The Witness, further examined, said—Supposing a shareholder was a junior partner in a firm, and at or about the time of the revision became an independent merchant, that would be a material element for consideration in discussing the withdrawing his shares, because his prospects of contributing business would probably be improved. There were many other considerations to be taken into account by the directors in weighing the value of a shareholder to the Company besides those he had mentioned. The main question was whether it would be generally for the interest of the Company to retain him. It was the practice of the Company, for instance, to give a share to an officer of the Company—to an agent at an outpost. He considered that it was to the benefit of the Company to give its agents a personal interest. That was one example of benefit to the Company apart from the direct contribution of business. Another example he might take was that of a firm of very high standing in the commercial world, whom it was advisable to keep on the books as a sort of advertisement of the Company, even though their contribution were small. He did not say that this was a consideration which actually would influence the directors; but it was a matter for their consideration. No other considerations suggested themselves to witness's mind at the moment; but he had no doubt that if he had time he could think of some.

Mr. DRUMMOND—The plaintiff suggested one, namely, that he might have been in a position to take away one of their contributing shareholders. Is that one?

Witness—I think it would be open to the directors, in their discretion, to retain a man as a shareholder if they thought that by eliminating him the Company would be injured.

Now you are aware of the fact that the plaintiff represented another shareholder, as he has stated?—Yes. He was registered in our books as his attorney.

So far as you are aware do you think it probable that the plaintiff could have affected the action of that shareholder in regard to inducing him to leave the Company?—I have no knowledge of it.

You have heard the reasons given by the plaintiff in his evidence which would have been brought, as he states, to the knowledge of the Board if he had had what he considers a proper opportunity of doing so. Do you think that any of the reasons that he has stated would have induced the Board in any way to alter their decision?—No, I do not think so.

Do you consider that a shareholder inducing another person to become a shareholder in the Company gives him any claim

on the Board to continue him as a shareholder?—No. Why should it?

Well, just state why it should not?—Because the fact of the other shareholder having an interest in the Company would give us sufficient hold on him, irrespective of his introducer.

Have you ever had such a claim put forward, in your knowledge and experience of the working of the Company?—No. I never remember hearing one like it. I do not remember one, and I do not think it would be admitted for a moment.

The Court then adjourned till next morning at 9 o'clock.

18th June.

The hearing was resumed at 9 a.m. to-day and the examination of Mr. J. KENNARD DAVIS, Secretary of the defendant Company, was continued.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Can you tell me, Mr. Davis, whether the intention to revise the share list in 1883 was known in London prior to and at the time of the execution of the agreement between the old and new company?

Witness—It was.

His LORDSHIP—If it was known before, it was known at the time.

Mr. DRUMMOND—By the parties executing it?

Witness—Yes.

And did you send that information?—Yes.

Was it necessary to make a revision in connection with the transfer of the property from the old company to the new company?—Yes, it was one of the elements of the transfer. It was a necessary element in the transfer of the old company to the new, that there should be a revision of the share list.

And why?—Because we should never have made the transfer if the fact of making the transfer would have precluded us from revising our share list in 1883. We should not then have made the transfer.

If you had not been able to revise the list then, would you or could you have made the same agreement that you did make?—No.

The Witness, further examined, said that of the fifty-seven or fifty-nine shareholders who were revised out or reduced, six were reinstated. It was not the interest of the new Company to start with the others as shareholders, and no doubt they would have been revised out at the same time, and in the same manner even if the transfer had not taken place. The witness then took the list of shareholders, and the contributions and referred to the names which had been numbered by the plaintiff. He said the firm numbered 1, although no contributions appeared opposite their names, had contributed largely. Their contributions last year amounted to considerably over £15,000, and this year up to date they had contributed about £15,000. They held two shares in the old Company and were allotted ten, the equivalent, in the new Company. No. 2 had contributed nothing during the three years; but he believed they were connected with a firm abroad who had contributed. He was not quite certain what the connection was. No. 3 was a large firm and might at any time contribute business to a considerable amount. No. 4 was absent from China; but witness had every reason to believe he was coming back in the same position and that he would be in a position to control business. No. 4 was in identically the same position as the plaintiff was when he obtained his five shares. No. 23 contributed a large amount of business which did not appear opposite his own name but opposite that of his firm. He had been in charge of that firm for years. No. 48 was, as the plaintiff had said, sub-manager of a bank. He had contributed no business according to the books; but witness did not agree with the plaintiff that No. 48 was not in a position to control business. No. 57, according to the plaintiff,

had left China and retired from business; but he certainly had not left China when the revision was made, and witness was of opinion that in any case the retention of his name on the share-list would ensure the continuance of the business which the Company got from his firm before. It was a very large and regular business. No. 58 had left China, but he had given the witness to understand that he had not retired from business. Witness thought it quite possible that No. 58 would return, and even if he did not, it was possible that he would still contribute business. The largest silk-shipper from Shanghai last year was a gentleman who was understood to have retired from business. No. 59 had been described by the plaintiff as "a clerk who was not in a position, he thought, to contribute business, although a small contribution appeared opposite his name." Witness had, however, had a special interview with No. 59, and No. 59 had satisfied him that it would be advisable to give him a trial. Witness communicated the result of that interview to the directors, and he was thereupon accepted as a shareholder. Witness believed No. 59 was giving business at present, or would give business. No. 60 was a new shareholder, not having held shares in the old Company. He was described by the plaintiff as one who had formerly been in business in Shanghai, but who had retired. Witness, however, had every reason to believe that he would contribute a considerable amount of business. Witness had, in fact, practically got a guarantee from him that he would contribute fully up to the proportion of his holding. No. 24 had no contributions opposite his name, but he was a partner in a firm opposite the name of which contributions appeared; in fact, witness believed he was the sole partner. In the old Company the firm had one share and he had one; in the new Company the firm had ten shares and he had five; but he believed the firm had bought another share last year subsequent to the revision, and obtained the equivalent for it. Witness certainly considered that No. 24 was likely to give a large amount of business to the Company in the future. In the year that he acquired a share in his own name, the contributions of the firm increased to more than double—nearly three times—what they were in the preceding year. No. 50 had no contributions in the list opposite his name; but his firm contributed very largely, and the contributions appeared opposite the name of the senior partner. The same remark applied to No. 49. The Company had been asked to credit the contributions of the firm to the senior partner, whether he was in Shanghai or not. Witness had looked over all the fifty-nine names marked by the plaintiff, and he could give a satisfactory explanation of what the directors did in each case.

Mr. DRUMMOND—With regard to the present Chairman of the Company, do you know how long he has been a shareholder in the Company—that is, the sequence of companies?

Witness—He has been identified with the Company since its first starting.

During that time has he been much on the Board of Directors?—Yes. He joined the Board in 1864—the company was formed in 1863, succeeding his partner. He was chairman in 1865 and part of 1866. He went home in 1866, and I think returned in that or the following year, and resumed his place on the Board—not in the first instance as chairman. A year or so after that he became chairman again. He remained on the Board till 1872, when he went home again—I think he was chairman when he went home. On his return to China he again rejoined the Board; he was elected chairman in 1874 and he has been chairman ever since.

Then from what I understand he has been elected annually by the shareholders as a

director and by the directors as their chairman?—Yes.

Do these circumstances that you have mentioned, in your opinion, make any difference in regard to the desirability of retaining him as a shareholder of the Company?—I think they make it desirable that he should be retained. From his long continued connection with the Company, which is longer and more continuous than that of any other director, he has a special acquaintance with the details of the administration of the Company. His recollection of previous decisions of the Board is very useful to his co-directors. He remembers facts which have come before the Board at different times which very often nobody else does recollect.

Not even the Secretary?—I have not been continuously here.

In the event of your absence, would his knowledge and experience have any greater value than at present?—It would, undoubtedly.

In regard to his business position, is there anything in connection with that which would alter the circumstances in regard to giving him shares?—Yes. He is now sole partner in his own firm. In 1881 and 1882 he was junior partner in the firm.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—He was the second of the partners, but they were on equal terms. He would not like at all to hear that he was junior partner.

Mr. LATHAM—You need not mind. We will protect him.

Witness.—The other partner's name came before his in the firm.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Do I understand you then to mean that he was not in a position to control the business of the firm when you say you understand he was junior partner?

Witness—I know nothing about that. He might or might not be.

When did he commence a firm of his own?—In May, 1883.

Did that place him in a better position as to controlling or contributing business to the company or not?—It certainly might have.

What I mean is, would you consider that as a reason for giving him shares in the new Company?—Certainly, for giving him a trial.

The witness, further examined, said the only period under review by the Revising Committee in considering whether a person came under the powers of the directors with regard to the withdrawal of shares was the triennial term ending with the year 1883; but they were not bound to judge only by that triennial period in considering whether they should keep a shareholder on or not. That was where their discretion came in. They could look at any circumstances bearing on the interest of the Company in considering whether they should exercise their powers or not; but in deciding whether a shareholder came within their powers they could only examine his contributions for the three years. Witness did not know any reason why the fact of the Chairman or any director asking the plaintiff to attend the meeting of the 29th March should place him in a different position from that of any other shareholder. The interests of the Company were the only things considered in making the revision; the directors acted in perfect good faith, and it was a careful and conscientious and painstaking revision. The plaintiff's application was treated as that of a new applicant for shares. Most of those who were revised out applied for shares; some of them said, "You may have some shares left over, and we should be glad to get in again." With regard to the defendants, Messrs. Bell, Brand, Hearn, Lavers, McLeod and Westall, they were all merchants in Shanghai, and partners in the firms to which they belonged. They had all been engaged in business in Shanghai for many years—all but one, Mr. Brand, had been here longer than witness himself, and he had been here 21 years. Mr. Brand,

he thought, had been about fifteen years in China. With regard to the Company, it had been an exceedingly prosperous company since the commencement, and was now, he thought, increasingly prosperous. He believed it was one of the three largest marine insurance companies in the world, and he attributed its success to its strict adherence to the mutual system. They had had the question of the subdivision of the shares under consideration for a long time, and it would probably have been carried out, even if the constitution of the Company had not been altered.

Cross-examined:—

Mr. WILKINSON—You have said a great deal, Mr. Davis, about the Chairman of the Company. In considering the advisability of retaining the Chairman upon the share list, I understand you to say you looked at a great many circumstances. Was the question of retaining the Chairman ever submitted to the directors at all?

Witness—Yes. It was very carefully discussed.

I think you said there were three meetings for revision?—There were three special meetings; but almost to the 13th August I do not suppose there was one meeting at which some names were not considered. We waited some time before sending out the notice, in order that the circumstances might be very carefully considered in each case.

Who were present at the meeting when the question of the Chairman's shares was discussed?—I know it was under the consideration of the directors, because I had interviews with one or two of them—one or two of them came round to the office and spoke to me on the subject. I know that the Chairman's case received every consideration.

Was it discussed at a meeting?—There was no special discussion of the Chairman's case at a meeting of the directors, so far as I recollect—no open discussion.

I take it, then, that the question of the withdrawal of the Chairman's shares never came before a meeting of directors?—I do not say that at all.

Will you explain that answer with your last answer?—I say there was no open discussion at a meeting. The decision was arrived at at a meeting. The directors came to the meeting and decided not to take away the Chairman's shares. There was no open discussion at the particular meeting.

Well you state in what way that decision was arrived at?—Well, this summary of shareholders' contributions was laid before the directors and considered by them; and certain names were selected for discussion. The list was made up for 1881 and 1882.

Only 1881 and 1882?—Well, the figures for the previous years were in the book; but the directors only looked at these two years. A large number of names were discussed.

And you have already told us that the Chairman's was not discussed?—It was not discussed. The decision was arrived at without discussion.

They only looked at the columns of 1881 and 1882?—And such figures as I had in regard to 1883.

I think you told us that the Chairman had seven shares?—Yes.

And he got thirty-five new shares?—Yes.

His LORDSHIP—You say a large number of names were discussed?

Witness—Yes.

Was there a list of the names that came up for discussion?—The list was not made up before the first revision meeting. At the first meeting, the Contributors' List went before the Board in its entirety, and then afterwards notes were made and certain names were discussed and re-discussed.

Was Mr. Lavers's name on that list of names taken out for discussion?—No.

The witness produced two rough lists of names of shareholders with shares which at some period or other during the revision, it was thought of withdrawing, one in wit-

ness's handwriting and one in that of the Chairman. He explained that they were two out of several such memoranda; but the others had been destroyed. One of the names was marked with a cross and the words, "Apply new shares." The witness said he could not profess to explain the meaning exactly; but as far as he remembered it was doubtful whether this shareholder should be retained or not. The idea at one time was to take away his shares and tell him he could apply for new shares and take his chance. It was ultimately decided, however, to withdraw his shares altogether, and he was one of the men who afterwards successfully appealed against the directors' decision. The cross was probably a figure 1 struck out. He appealed through one of the Company's agents and also by letter. As a matter of fact, that shareholder did contribute a respectable amount of business towards the end of the year 1883.

Mr. WILKINSON—What were the reasons for withdrawing his shares in the first instance?

Witness—Because his contributions were not very considerable.

Was there any other reason?—No.

Did he come under any description of people who were not to hold shares?—He was the exception to which I alluded. He is a bill-broker; but he had as a fact contributed business.

Was the fact that he belonged to that prescribed class brought to the notice of the directors?—Yes, the directors were aware of it.

Was that one element in the withdrawal of his shares?—The reason his share was withdrawn was that he had not contributed a satisfactory amount of business to the Company.

How much, do you remember, had he contributed in 1883, when his shares were withdrawn?—A very small amount. By far the major part of that year's contribution was made in the latter part of the year, after the revision.

Under the Deed of Settlement, did the Chairman contribute a "fair proportion" of premia during the triennial term?—No, I should say not.

I suppose, from what you told us of having discussed the matter with other directors, you purposely left his name out of your list?—We made no such list, as I have already explained. There were records of names which were discussed at particular meetings; but with regard to the Chairman's name there was no discussion.

From what discussion you had with the directors, you understood his name was not to be revised out?—Yes.

Can you give any reason, shortly, that operated in the minds of the directors, so far as you can recollect?—Yes. The directors all arrived at the same conclusion; but I think one or two of them arrived at it in different ways. One laid great stress on his usefulness as a director, and another spoke of his being likely to contribute business—he called him a "real live merchant."

You have spoken of his past services. Now, from what you have heard the directors say, did the question of gratitude enter into their minds?—They recognised his past services, and the advisability of retaining him.

Had his services in the past been gratuitous?—He received the same remuneration as each of the other directors—he shared with the other directors equally.

That, of course, appears in the accounts, so that you might just state what the remuneration was?—The remuneration was fixed by the shareholders some time ago at £1,000 per annum for each director. At that time there were six directors; but it was afterwards thought to the interest of the Company to add another director to the board, and the same remuneration was divided amongst the seven instead of amongst six. That is to say that each of

the six gave up a share of their fees; they did not charge the shareholders any more.

Can you give any other reasons?—He had been rendering services for 22 years. The Company has been conducted on the same principles for a great many years, and his knowledge and services have extended over all those years.

Then it was from a feeling of gratitude for what he had done?—I do not say it was simply out of gratitude. It was felt that his services had been great, and that he was a very useful man to have as director of the Company.

Would his usefulness have been diminished if he had had some of his shares taken away?—One or two might have been taken away, except that the holding of several shares might have been a stimulus to zeal. It is generally supposed to be.

How many shares could have been taken away without diminishing his usefulness?—In what way his usefulness? It would have been possible to take two shares away and yet leave him his qualification to act as a director. A director must have five shares.

Under the new Company how many shares does he require to qualify?—Fifteen shares is the qualification in the new Company.

So that four shares might have been taken from him in the old Company and still left him qualified in the new Company?—Yes.

And of course, supposing that you had determined to get him on the directorate, and had determined to take away as many shares as would still leave him qualified, you might have taken away four shares and still left him qualified in both Companies, because your withdrawal would not come into operation till the 31st December?—Yes, I think you are right.

Now did it not occur to any of the directors at all that some of these shares should be taken away?—It was decided not to take away any.

What would you say was his fair proportion? Upon how many shares did he contribute a fair proportion of business from the beginning of the Company?—His contributions up to 1881 inclusive—certainly for 1881—are not accurately stated there, because those are his own contributions as an individual, and do not include the contributions of his firm, Forrester, Lavers and Co. They were not very much, but they were considerably more than that.

I suppose Forrester, Lavers and Co. took care to have their contributions attributed to some share or another?—Yes. That firm was dissolved, and then the shares were transferred to Mr. Lavers. Before May, 1883, he had not seven shares; he had only three.

Then how was he a director?—Because he was a partner in Forrester, Lavers & Co.

How many shares did Forrester, Lavers and Co. have?—Five were the most they had; then they sold one, and four were transferred to Mr. Lavers.

Do you know when they sold one?—In the early part of last year.

Can you remember whom they sold it to?—I do not remember who it was, but it was somebody unconnected with the firm.

Upon how many shares would their contributions be a fair proportion, as far as you can recollect now?—Well, if you take what Mr. Drummond says as the average of the whole Company—£1,000 a share.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I thought it was the witness said so.

Witness—I said £1,000 would be satisfactory.

Mr. WILKINSON—I suppose it was not more than a fair proportion upon one share?

Witness—About that.

During what time would that apply?—The three years. It might have been a fair proportion on two shares.

Would the firm's contributions and Mr. Lavers's contributions put together amount

to more than a fair proportion on two shares for the three years under review?—No; as a matter of opinion I should say not.

Can you say what it would be from the commencement of the Company?—No, I cannot.

Then, as a matter of fact, if Mr. Lavers had been allowed to retain three shares, as far as the contributions of himself and his late firm are concerned, he would have been treated liberally?—Yes; I do not think he could have said we had treated him unjustly.

His LORDSHIP—You do not think he could have complained?

Witness—No.

Mr. WILKINSON—Now did you allow any circumstances in the past to influence you with regard to any other shareholder than the Chairman?

Mr. DRUMMOND—He has not stated that they allowed any circumstances in the past to influence them in regard to the Chairman.

Witness—No; I said that his past services had rendered his services useful for the future.

Mr. WILKINSON—Then, as a fact, Mr. Lavers had no claim at all for anything that had gone before, except in regard to his accumulated experience?—No; I think it was his experience.

Then what you told us about the twenty-two years was simply to show what a very valuable director he is to the present Company? He had no claim at all on the score of past services?—No.

Can you tell me what considerations made the directors allow him his seven shares instead of cutting him down to three?—No. They exercised their discretion.

Mr. WILKINSON—Now this big list you have prepared contains the amount of the premia contributed by shareholders. Did you prepare any statement of the amount of premia influenced by shareholders?

Witness—In what way? What do you mean by "influenced"?

Mr. WILKINSON—I was going to ask you that. I will read you the rule under which you are supposed to act and ask you whether you really acted under it or not.—Mr. Wilkinson then read a clause of the Deed of Settlement relating to revision, according to which the directors were to ascertain what amount of business had been "contributed or influenced" by shareholders. He asked—Do you affix any meaning to that, upon which you acted?

Witness—Yes. Business "influenced" would be in the list as "contributed."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Synonymous terms?

Witness—Very nearly—not quite. There is a distinction. We recognise a small distinction in practice. I will try to explain it by an example. Supposing I am a shareholder, and a man in London who is also a shareholder wants a box of tea sent to him. He writes to me, "Please send me a box of tea and insure it in the North-China under the influence of my share." I bring the business to the Company in my own name, but I say, "Please note that the business is 'influenced' by the gentleman at home."

His LORDSHIP—But he instructs you to do it; you would be disregarding his instructions if you did otherwise. It seems to me that in the case you put, there is a contribution from him and influence from you to the same amount.

Witness—We do not recognise influence, irrespective of contribution.

Mr. WILKINSON—Perhaps you will stop me if I put it incorrectly. You understand that a man "contributes" business who on the spot brings business, but a man "influences" business who from a distance directs his agent to contribute it?—Yes—that is, on his own share, of course.

His LORDSHIP—In the case you have imagined, you would get no credit in any way for it?

Witness—No.

His LORDSHIP—If I understand it rightly it is very simple. Business "contributed" means business given by a shareholder here; business "influenced" means business given here by a shareholder at a distance. It is simply a question of where a shareholder happens to be.

Witness—I think so, my Lord.

His LORDSHIP—If he is in Shanghai it is business he has contributed; if he is at a distance it is business he has influenced?

Witness—I think so. But there are cases in which a man can influence business here. In the case of the sub-manager of a bank who induces his bank to contribute money, I should say that was influencing. But I must say I think the terms are all but synonymous.

His LORDSHIP—You mean the case of a sub-manager who has a choice of where he will insure, and who gives the business to you?

Witness—Yes.

His LORDSHIP—You would not call that giving business?

Witness—I think perhaps "influencing" would be the more correct term.

His LORDSHIP—If he is left absolutely free where to give it and he gives it to you, I imagine he contributes it just as much as if it were his own?

Witness—I should rather look upon it as a case of influence.

Mr. WILKINSON—Then, as a matter of fact, no credit is given for influencing, apart from contributing? As a matter of fact, that is so? No two men get credit for the same business in any way?

Witness—Yes, in the case of two partners in a firm. Each partner in the firm has a share, and their combined influence brings the business to us; but only one partner gets credited with the contribution, and we recognise the influence in the case of the other partner. As a matter of arrangement, we do not pay the bonus to the other partner.

But except in the cases of firms, there is no record of any influence in the books?—No—except so far as the record of contributions is a record of influence.

And the fact of the men being partners appears in the books?—No; but it is in our knowledge.

And is your knowledge perfect?—Yes.

How do you arrive at that knowledge?—Because we do not register shares in the names of the firms; we require the firms to give us the names of the individual partners.

If a new partner comes in?—The share certificate would be sent in for alteration.

Is it always done?—As a rule. I would not swear that it is always done.

Mr. WILKINSON—I believe at one time the Company's shares were not so eagerly sought after as they are at present?

Witness—You are referring to something the plaintiff said?

Mr. WILKINSON—I believe it is a fact that at one time shares were not eagerly sought after?

Witness—I do not say that. Shares were at a very high premium then.

And did you find people willing to buy at that high premium?—Yes; shares were bought and sold. We could have got lots of people to buy; but it is not always easy to find valuable shareholders.

There was a time when you found it difficult to find useful shareholders; I think it amount to that? I think you say shares were high and could be sold to anybody in the open market; but, there being a restriction, there was a difficulty in getting people to take over the shares?—We never had to go and beg people to take the shares in the Company. Sometimes there is a demand from good shareholders, and sometimes there is none.

Is it not a fact that at one time, for reasons which have been explained by the plaintiff, shares in unlimited companies were not sought after?—Oh, certainly;

the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank did affect the position of unlimited companies.

Had you at that time a number of shares sent out from home?—I only know of one instance, and in that case there was a limit. They could have been sold many times, but he had put a very much higher limit on them than the market value.

You were here during the whole of 1880?—Yes.

How many shares were sent to you for sale then?—There was one man who sent five shares. He had five shares, and he sent them and asked us to sell them; but, as I have said, his idea was considerably above the market price. The market price, I think, was Tls. 1,125 or Tls. 1,150 on Tls. 600 paid up, and I think it was Tls. 1,500 he wanted.

With some reserve fund accumulated?—Yes, there was some reserve fund.

Do you know of any shares belonging to a bankrupt's estate?—Yes. We were very anxious indeed to sell them, but the difficulty was to get the shares from the estate. There was a dispute: the trustees of the estate claimed the shares, one of the banks claimed them, and we could not find anyone to transfer them. We tried very hard indeed to get these shares transferred—in fact we had some lawyer's letters written begging the people to make arrangements to sell them.

Now you say there was a revision in 1880?—Yes.

Give your own definition of that. Did you take the same steps in 1883 as were taken in 1880?—Very similar steps.

What steps were taken in 1880?—There were no special meetings of the Court of Directors, because it had been decided beforehand not to withdraw any shares; but I pointed out to the directors that there must be a revision of the share list, and a list of the shareholders and their contributions was laid on the Board table, in order to be as strictly correct as possible.

His LORDSHIP—It had been decided not to withdraw?

Witness—Yes—it had almost been decided.

Mr. WILKINSON—Then I suppose, having made up your minds not to withdraw, you did not examine the list very carefully?

Witness—No. The shareholders had been told at the previous meeting that the directors did not think it would be advisable to withdraw any shares on that occasion.

Can you give the date of that meeting?—April, 1880.

You say you took similar steps in 1880 to those in 1883. Did you issue this notice (the advertisement as to closing the transfer-books for the purpose of the revision) in 1880?—No; there was no advertisement.

So that, in fact, really all the similar steps that were taken were the preparation of a list of contributions and laying it on the Board table?—Yes. I did all that was necessary to comply with the Deed of Settlement.

You have told us about the directors making memoranda and a great many other things. Was there anything of that sort in 1880?—No, nothing of that sort.

So that I am correct in saying that no step was taken except the preparation of a list similar to this and laying it on the Board table?—Yes. It was laid before the directors, and they looked at it.

His LORDSHIP—I take it that it was simply *pro forma*?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. WILKINSON—Can you state now what the reasons were why the directors had made up their minds beforehand not to revise anyone out?

Witness—We were at that time in the thick of our negotiations with the Foreign Office to get the Companies Act extended to Shanghai, and we hoped that at last we were going to be successful.

It was not the case that there were no unprofitable members at that time?—No. The reason was as I have stated.

At what time in 1880 was the revision?—I think it was about August or September. The Deed of Settlement said it was to be at or towards the close of the triennial term. It was simply a matter of form, but I was very careful to do exactly what was laid down in the Deed of Settlement.

For 1880 you made a list of the contributions since the previous revision?—Not since the previous revision, but during the triennial term.

Not since the last revision?—Well, the revision was in the middle of the year. But the contributions since the last revision are in the book.

But could the directors see by looking at any book what were the contributions since the last revision?—Well, the word "revision" is used in two senses. We made a revision in 1880, but no names were revised out. I laid before the directors in 1883 a list of the contributions since the date when the last revision would have taken effect if any shares had been withdrawn and any shareholders revised out.

You have stated that the last revision was in August or September. Did you lay before the Board of Directors any statement showing the business contributed since August or September, 1880?—Not specifically, no. The contributions in 1880 were there for the directors to see, but not the contributions from August to December specially.

But you have told us that they did not take that into consideration?—No; only the business for the triennial period.

Taking the revision to have been in August or September, 1880, had the directors before them in 1883 any statement showing what business was contributed by each shareholder from that period of revision—from August or September, 1880?—They had nothing so far as the period from August or September 1880 to December 1880 was concerned; they had not that shown specially—nothing beyond what you have in the book.

The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock next morning.

19th June.

The hearing was resumed at 9 o'clock.

Cross-examination of Mr. Davis, Secretary to the Defendant Company, resumed:—

Mr. WILKINSON put into the witness's hands a list of shareholders to whom notice of withdrawal of shares had been sent. The witness identified the list, and it was put in as an exhibit, and marked "W."—Mr. Wilkinson then put in minutes of the directors' meetings at which the revision of 1883 took place, the meetings dating from the 8th May, 1883 to the 7th January, 1884. They were made an exhibit and marked "X."

Mr. DRUMMOND—I should like to put one question to the witness to explain an answer which he gave yesterday. I think, Mr. Wilkinson, you were misled by his answer; the witness did not quite understand you. He was asked, "Did the revision of 1880 appear in the minutes?" and he said "No."

Witness—I did not understand that. I understood you to ask whether there was any minute stating that a revision was made, and I said "no;" but there were several references to the revision in the minutes.

Mr. WILKINSON—You did not withdraw any shares because there was going to be a change in the constitution. Did not the same reason operate in 1883?

Witness—No, no. In 1883, your Lordship, as I have explained before, we were trying to get an Order in Council passed, through the Foreign Office, bringing the Companies Act to Shanghai. We hoped to be successful, but it was uncertain; we were in a state of general doubt and uncertainty, and when the Act was brought here, then it was the intention of the directors to go into the matter. We took opinions here and opinions at home, and

the opinions we got were very contradictory—even those of eminent counsel at home. We wanted to get the Act here first, and then the directors would decide what to do.

Opinions on what point?—As to whether we could register the existing company. The opinion of Mr. Lindley was that we could.

Mr. WILKINSON—I suppose that was before Buckley and Schultz.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Before Mr. Lindley went on the bench, anyhow.

Mr. WILKINSON—That was the reason?

Witness—Yes. The directors thought we had better keep quiet, because we did not know what we should have to do when the Companies Act came to Shanghai.

Mr. WILKINSON—Out of all the 59 names that the plaintiff has numbered in the Contributors' List, how many contributed a fair proportion during the three years?

The witness suggested that it would take less time to pick out those who did not contribute a fair proportion.

Mr. WILKINSON asked him to pick out those who did.

Witness—No. 9 did, and 58, did I think; 10; 11 I should say, judging from the class of business; and 12.—What do you mean by a fair proportion of business?

Mr. WILKINSON—What do you mean by it? I want you to define it.

Witness—I am naming the people who contributed a useful business to the Company.

Mr. WILKINSON—The words of the Deed of Settlement are "a fair proportion," and I want you to name those who did contribute a "fair proportion."

Witness—15 I think did; 17, 16, 19—I am a little doubtful about 19, so I will not include him, I can explain it afterwards;—7, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 57, 8, 1, 33; 35 I think.—Of course you have selected cases very near the line, and it is not easy to say. I am doing at a moment's notice what it took the directors six weeks to do. 36, 38, 41, 44, 6, 48, 49, 50; 51 I am a little doubtful about, but I think I may put him in;—54. 55 contributed a fair share of business—he has got three shares.—Yes, I should say 55 gave a fair proportion; but all these cases have been very carefully selected; they are very near the line. 56 did.

Mr. WILKINSON—Perhaps your Lordship will say how many you have a note of?

His LORDSHIP—32.

Mr. WILKINSON—There are 59 in all?

Witness—Yes.

That leaves 27 who did not contribute a fair proportion of business and yet were allowed to retain their shares?—Yes.

Can you say why? Is there one general statement that applies to them all, as to why these 27 were allowed to retain their shares?—No; I do not know. I dare say there were different reasons in different cases.—There was one general reason, and that was that it was considered to the interest of the Company to retain them on the list. That one general reason would cover everything.

His LORDSHIP—Then you say there might be special reasons applying to special cases?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. WILKINSON—Will you look at No. 3 and state the special reasons in that case?

Witness—No. 3 is a firm doing a considerable business, and we had special reasons in their case to expect that they would give more business. They had not given anything in the past to speak of, but we had special reasons in their case.

Did you communicate with them? I have communicated with them since the revision, not before. We expected that they would contribute satisfactorily in the future, and from communications I believe that expectation is likely to be realised.

Can you state what your reasons were for expecting that?—Yes; we were changing our agency at the port where they reside. We were opening a branch of our own, substituting it for an agency. Some people dislike to show their business to agencies,

which are private firms. When we have a branch of our own at that post, we believe that particular firm will contribute more business.

Does that apply to any other case?—No; that special reason does not apply to any one else on the list.

Now, look at No. 13. What are the reasons there?—13 is a tea inspector, and has opportunities for doing business on his own account.

But for three years he gave you no business?—Probably he did not think the prospects of tea were sufficiently encouraging. I may mention that his predecessor in exactly the same position was a shareholder, and some years when he thought tea was going to pay he contributed a very large amount, and other years he might not contribute anything.

His LORDSHIP—Has 13 contributed?

Witness—Nothing at all for three years.

Mr. WILKINSON—And for the previous years did he contribute a fair proportion?

Witness—In 1878 he gave a fair business; in 1879, insignificant; in 1880, nothing at all. His predecessor contributed very largely one or two years; but his contributions were very irregular.

In 1878, did No. 13 contribute a fair proportion?—I think he did; but in 1879 and 1880 his contributions were very small.

Now as to No. 14?—He is a leading shipowner in London and also does some insurance-broker business.

You don't proscribe him?—An insurance broker? Certainly not. The very people we would like to get hold of. There is a great deal of difference between that and bill broking.

Did he contribute a fair proportion in any of the six years?—No; I hardly think he did; no, certainly not. His contributions in 1878 were fair, but that is a long time back.

Were they a fair proportion?—No, I would say not.

No. 19?—He is in charge, manager, of a very important mercantile co-partnership or trading company. He might at any time be removed to another branch and be able to contribute a very large amount of business indeed. He was, I think, some years ago in a different branch, where his opportunities of contributing would be very considerable indeed.

When he was in another branch, did he contribute during any of these six years?—He was not in another branch during any of these six years.

But he has not contributed a fair proportion during any of these six years?—I would not say that. In 1878 and 1881 his contributions were good, considering the nature of the business he gave us. It represents a larger volume of business than would be apparent at first sight in figures.

The figures are Tls. 396 and Tls. 271?—Yes.

Can you explain how Tls. 271 is a fair proportion of business?—From what I know of the business contributed, Tls. 271 would represent a large volume, the premia being small. It was a good paying business, and not likely to result in claims.

His LORDSHIP—Do you make any difference for this purpose, in estimating whether a contributor is valuable or not, as to the riskiness or non-riskiness of the business?

Witness—Each case is judged on its own merits. If a man gives a large amount, whatever the business, I would say it was a fair proportion; but some kinds of business are good although the proportion is small.

Mr. WILKINSON—On which you really never have any loss?

Witness—Then I think that would also be a fair proportion.

And you think you may consider that as much as the man who pays actually more money but on whose business there is likely to be loss?—Yes; it is a question of what is for the benefit of the Company.

Can you, without revealing any great secret of trade, explain how that is?—Short coasting routes.

Now as to No. 20?—He is a merchant, and he may at any time contribute business. Is he a "live merchant"?—Yes, he is a merchant.

The witness, further examined, said 21 was a tea inspector; he was very likely to contribute. 22 was manager of a bank, and had been so during the three years; he had been either manager or agent during the last six years. He did not contribute a fair proportion; but from some branches of the bank they had to make large shipments of treasure, and he might any day be transferred to a port from which he might contribute a very large amount of business.

Mr. DRUMMOND—I do not wish to interrupt, my Lord, but I think I really must make one observation. If my learned friend's contention is that we are bound by these figures alone, under the words "fair proportion," then the one answer is that these figures do not show a fair proportion; that covers the ground. But if we are entitled to go into other circumstances, then it is really a waste of time to go through all the series of cases, picking out the reasons and showing the manner in which the business of the Company is conducted.

His LORDSHIP—I am not much impressed with this. I should think, Mr. Wilkinson, you have now got enough facts as a basis to argue upon. He is evidently prepared to give some sort of explanation in regard to each case—more or less satisfactory according to the person who judges of them.

Mr. WILKINSON—Do these reasons apply generally to the other cases?

Witness—There may be other reasons in other cases. I am perfectly prepared to justify our action in every single case; I can in every case give an explanation that is perfectly satisfactory to my mind.

Have you given generally a fair explanation of the reasons? Can the Court gather from what you have said now, what the reasons generally would be?—Yes, I think so; but there are stronger cases.

You have mentioned some cases as having contributed a fair proportion which, on the face of them, do not appear to have contributed a fair proportion. Will you explain No. 10, please?—He contributed a considerable amount of business, but for convenience's sake it was put to the credit of the manager of the head office of his firm, in Hongkong.

The witness, continuing, said No. 25 also gave a large business, a very satisfactory business; and the same applied to No. 5. No. 11 contributed what witness would call a very useful little business, though it was small. The rate of premia was small, and it was a very profitable business. Witness considered that Tls. 141 was a fair proportion in his case; it was a useful contribution. No. 7 was a partner in a firm, and his bonus was credited to his partner's share. He was also one of the Company's agents. No. 30 was a partner in a firm. No. 48 was a bank manager, and the same remarks applied to him as to No. 38.

Mr. WILKINSON—I want to refer you to the last name on page 7 of L. You took away some shares in this case—you took two away?

Witness—There were special circumstances connected with the withdrawal of those shares. Those two shares were acquired on the understanding that they would be given up when we required them.

Did he object?—No, he acquiesced cheerfully.

Was he one of those who, in Chinese fashion, thanked the Emperor for the punishment he had been pleased to inflict upon him?—No, he was not one of those.

Mr. WILKINSON put in as an exhibit, marked "Z," a list of certain shareholders in the Company who were all connected with one institution, with lists of the shares which they held in the old and new companies respectively.

The witness said the shareholders named in the list were all officers of one institution

which gave a large and valuable business to the Company.

His LORDSHIP—The institution does?

Witness—Yes, the institution; but the shares have to be placed in the names of the officers. They held in the old Company 29 shares, and they hold in the new Company 142 new shares. That is nearly the equivalent; but there has been a sort of redistribution amongst them.

Mr. WILKINSON—Why is it necessary that the officers should hold them?

Witness—Because the institution will not hold them.

I suppose the institution could have given business all the same whether the officers held shares or not?—No, I think not, because the managers have the control—or to say that the officers have the control would be more correct.

His LORDSHIP—The institution will not hold shares?

Witness—No. We should prefer it, your Lordship, if it would.

Mr. WILKINSON—Now was there a fair proportion of contributions during the three years upon 29 shares?—Yes. It is a large and valuable business; it is worth giving a good many shares to secure.

The witness, further questioned, explained that business contributed by one officer of this institution had in some cases been credited to another. Examined with reference to the lists of shareholders in the new and old Companies respectively, he said there were many cases in which a man who held shares in the old Company in his own name, took shares in the new Company in the name of his firm. With respect to one shareholder in the old Company who had been revised out, the witness admitted that during the three years he had contributed a fair proportion of business; but he explained that when the revision took place this shareholder had changed his business.

Mr. WILKINSON—What had he become?

Witness—A sharebroker.

Did that influence the directors at all?—It was proved that he could not contribute any business.

So I suppose the same reason applied to him as to the plaintiff—he did not belong to the privileged classes?—I did not say that.

Mr. DRUMMOND—That is putting a phrase into the witness's mouth, which he did not use.

Mr. WILKINSON—It is a perfectly fair comment. I am not asking to have that put down as his evidence.

Mr. WILKINSON read part of a clause in the Deed of Settlement, according to which the directors had power to withdraw the shares of those who had not "since the last revision contributed or influenced a fair proportion of business." He asked—Did you recognise that when you withdrew his shares—you say he had contributed a fair proportion?

The witness said the shareholder had changed his business, and was no longer in a position to contribute business. The directors, in their discretion, therefore withdrew his shares.

His LORDSHIP asked if this shareholder objected to the withdrawal of his shares.

Witness—He never objected in writing. He was dissatisfied, but he ultimately surrendered his shares.

Mr. WILKINSON—Did you ever hear that the plaintiff did not like his shares being withdrawn?

Witness—Yes.

When did you first hear that?—Oh, a long time before. I heard first that he did not like the idea that there was going to be a revision at all.

Did you hear after the revision that he did not like the result of it?—It was mentioned to me that he was angry.

When was that mentioned to you?—As the plaintiff says he expressed himself very freely about the matter, and the fact reached my ears; it is impossible for me to say when.

Did you know of it when you got his application for shares?—I think so.

Did you apply one fact to the other?—No. I saw it and smiled and put it away with the other applications.

Now what passed through your mind when you smiled?—I knew he had been advised to sell and had said he would not, and I understood he wanted his twenty-five and did not want a small holding. He wanted all or none. The other case of an application of this sort that I referred to was from an eminent lawyer. He was a very big man, and he said he was not going in for a small investment in the Company. He wanted a large number of shares. He was in the same position as the plaintiff with regard to being able to contribute business.

And you understood the plaintiff to mean that he wanted a large interest or none?—Yes. I did not look upon it as a protest in any way.

But, at the time, you knew he objected to the withdrawal of the shares?—No. I knew he was angry; but I did not know he would object officially. I only knew that he was dissatisfied.

The Witness, further questioned, said he remembered the plaintiff showing him a legal opinion. That was in December, a week or two before witness received Mr. Wainwright's letter. He thought at the time that the production of that legal opinion was entirely a "bluff" on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. WILKINSON—You admit now that you were mistaken?

Witness—Yes; I admit now that he was not bluffing—Further examined, the witness said he never had a doubt on the subject as to whether there would be a revision in 1882. They took an opinion on the subject in 1882. They got an opinion on the proper steps to be taken for registering the Company, and the revision was one of the points considered. The directors never had any doubt as to their power of making a revision. Without being instructed by the Directors, witness obtained advice as to what they ought to do in regard to making the revision.

Mr. WILKINSON—Did you give directions to mark on the plaintiff's prospectus, "no bill-broker need apply"?

Witness—No.

Mr. WILKINSON—Then did you not think it was tantamounting to send him a prospectus—to give him a Pisgah view of the Promised Land he was not to enter?

Witness—He was entitled to get a copy. His LORDSHIP—Besides, he might have qualified, as another gentleman did. I think he clearly was bound to send a notice to every director.

Mr. WILKINSON—There was nothing in the prospectus, my Lord, to indicate that bill-brokers need not apply.—(To Witness.) You knew at that time that he was a bill-broker?

Witness—Yes.

One of those who must fall under a ban?—I did not look at that at the time.

In addition to brokers, are there any other classes who are disqualified?—The disqualification is inability to contribute.

Yes, but what professions?—Well, clergymen, professional men, diplomats.

Mr. Nils Möller was told that the meeting of the 4th October was not a proper place to make a complaint?—He was told that it more was suitable to go before the directors.

Would the plaintiff have been told the same thing?—Undoubtedly.

Then it was not a proper place?—It was an opportunity to bring it forward, not a place to have it settled. There certainly would have been no objection to his bringing the matter before the meeting of shareholders. He would have got the satisfaction, I feel certain, that the directors would have undertaken to consider the case.

This concluded Mr. Wilkinson's cross-examination of the witness, and the Court adjourned till the afternoon.

On the Court resuming, Mr. DRUMMOND said he had no re-examination of Mr. Davis to make, but the witness wished to give a date or two which he had been unable to give before.

Witness—On the 3rd September, 1883, we received a rough draft of the proposed agreement between the two Companies; on the 25th September we received a copy of the agreement as subsequently executed, and on the 31st October we received the executed agreement.

FREDERICK HAYLEY BELL was then called and examined by Mr. Latham. He said he was senior partner in the firm of Adamson, Bell and Co., and had been resident in China since 1857. He became a director of the North-China Insurance Company, he thought, in 1865, and he had been so ever since, except at intervals when he had been at home, and for a short interval in 1881, before he was re-elected. The reasons for reconstructing the Company last year were that they were desirous of making it a limited liability company, and in the second place to reconstitute the list of shareholders; but the principal reason was to get rid of the unlimited liability. At the same time it was considered desirable to decrease the value of shares and increase the number of them—to sub-divide them. They knew that there had been a large number of applications in London for shares, many of them from people who objected to the unlimited liability; and the reduction in the value of the shares would enable them to admit a number of people at home who were desirous of getting in. It had certainly never been the intention of the directors to abandon their right or duty of revising the share-list, or their right of approving or disapproving of transferees. The revision of 1883 was a *bona fide* and a most careful revision.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—We admit that it was intended to be a real revision, though we did not say that it was properly conducted.

Mr. WILKINSON—Or that the defendants had the power to revise.

The Witness, further questioned, said the case of each shareholder was considered upon the contributions he had made previously. They had a list of all the shareholders, with their contributions, before them; they were considered very carefully, and a number of shares were withdrawn. Having heard the reasons which the plaintiff said he might have brought before the directors if he had had an opportunity of being heard, witness did not think the directors would have been induced by those reasons to refrain from withdrawing the shares. The plaintiff must have known perfectly well that his shares were in jeopardy, but he never came forward and assigned any reasons for their not withdrawing the shares. Witness considered that the plaintiff was not in a position to fulfil any promise he might make of contributing business in the future; and with regard to what he had done in the past, it was all before the directors in the books. There must have been a revision just the same even if there had been no reconstruction of the Company. The directors thought it would be undesirable to take away any of Mr. Lavers's shares. Witness himself spoke to other directors about the matter, and it was considered very carefully. They thought it very desirable to retain him as Chairman of the Company because he had had a very long experience and intimate acquaintance with affairs of the Company which scarcely anybody else except the Secretary could know about. The question of taking away some of the Chairman's shares and leaving him enough to qualify him as a director of the new Company was spoken of once or twice; but it was considered that in view of the services which he had rendered to the Company, and was likely to render, it was undesirable to take any away. One of their reasons was that in the early absence of the Secretary it would be very desirable to have a Chairman so well

acquainted with all the details of the staff and offices.

His LORDSHIP—That is the present Secretary?

Witness—Yes.—Continuing, he said he had had no reason to doubt since, that in deciding not to withdraw Mr. Lavers's shares they had acted in the best interest of the Company. He was quite sure they had acted in the best interest of the Company, and he should certainly act in the same way again. He considered that there was every reason to suppose that Mr. Lavers would contribute more in the future, because he now had his own business. Business fluctuates, and a man is able to give more one year than another; it was quite possible that Mr. Lavers had exercised great prudence in not giving more during the last two or three years.

Mr. LATHAM—Would you be inclined to put him in the same class as the plaintiff in this case, in the way of contributing business?

Witness—No, because he is a "real live merchant." (Laughter.)—Continuing, he said there was certainly not the slightest animus or ill-feeling shown towards the plaintiff on the part of any of the directors at any of the meetings.

Cross-examined:

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—If you look at the list of contributions, you will see he has contributed Tls. 16, Tls. 14, Tls. 12, Tls. 10. Do you mean that he would contribute more than that, or that he would contribute a substantial amount?

Witness—He might possibly contribute a very substantial amount.

Upon what do you base your idea that he would probably contribute substantially—what you would call a fair proportion—looking at his past contributions?—In the first place there might be an improved state of trade, and he has started his own firm now.

And that is an advantage? He is also the agent of another marine insurance company, is he not?—Oh, we all are.

I mean that was one of the advantages, perhaps. Well, where was the Secretary going to?—We knew Mr. Davis was only here for a short time. He only came at the express wish of the directors to stay for a very short time.

Now, Mr. Bell, you were here in 1880?—No.

Then you do not know anything about that. How was the revision conducted last year? Were you present at all the meetings?—I think so; yes.

What was the system on which you went?—We went through the list of shareholders, with their shares, and decided as to the number of shares we should allot to each.

Did you make any memoranda yourself? Have you got any list of the names brought before you, with any observations upon them?—No.

Had any of the directors, or the Secretary, memoranda before them?—The Secretary had, of course; and I think two or three of the directors had lists before them and revised them from time to time; but I did not.

I suppose, as a matter of fact, the Chairman and Secretary gave you their views as they went over the names, and you agreed with them?—Not at all. I think we all arrived at our views very independently, and came to our conclusion afterwards.

A unanimous conclusion? You did not differ about any of the names?—I think we did, occasionally.

You are aware of the clause of the Deed of Settlement of the late Company under which you made your revision. What is your idea of the meaning of "influencing" business to the Company?—Well, I confess that I never put any meaning to it beyond "contributing."

You look upon it as synonymous with "contribute"?—I always have.

What is your idea of a fair proportion? What is the test of a fair proportion—a

proportion relative to what?—Relative to the number of shares held.

Not relative to the contributions of other shareholders?—Well, it must to a certain extent be relative to the contributions of other shareholders too.

Can you give a numerical definition of a fair proportion?—No, I cannot.

Have you any idea? Can you name any sum which you think would probably be a fair proportion?—I do not think I could, without the contribution book; it is so difficult.—(Looking at the contributors' book)—I should think Tls. 1,000 would be a fair proportion on two or three shares.

Will you state what were the considerations which influenced the directors, speaking generally, in withdrawing shares?—The absence of contributions and the absence of prospects of giving business.

So far as you know, did you in any case make any enquiry of any man as to his prospects?—No, we never made enquiries. We had appeals made to us.

You never on any occasion addressed any question to any shareholder with a view to seeing what his prospects were?—No; we went on the past.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—But you have just told us that you went on the future also. Can you give any reason why No. 13 was allowed to retain his shares?—Mr. Wainwright explained to the witness that they were numbering the shareholders "like prisoners" instead of naming them.

Witness—I consider he was a man in business who could, and probably would, give business. He belongs to a firm.

Why did you retain No. 9?—He was a man who had given business and was giving more business year by year.

The witness said another case to which Mr. Wainwright called his attention was a large and influential firm; and in another instance he could not remember the reason why the shareholder was retained.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Was there any special reason for taking away the plaintiff's shares, besides what was shown by the contribution list?

Witness—Well, there was the conviction that we should not get business from him.

Was there any rule of the Company against his holding shares—anything like an agreement that you had come to as directors, among yourselves?—Well, certainly we did exclude bill-brokers as not being able to give business to the Company. It was not a rule, but it certainly had been our practice. It almost amounted to a rule.

Did you look beyond the year 1881, or did you confine yourselves to the three years?—We confined ourselves to the three years.

Look at this name, please. Do you consider, looking at the number of shares held by that gentleman, and his contributions, that he had contributed a fair proportion during the three years?—Yes.

But you withdrew his shares?—Yes, because his business had ceased.

And you consider that although he had contributed a fair proportion you were entitled to forfeit all his shares?—Yes, looking at the absence of contributions during one period. He had ceased to be a merchant.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—And you withdrew his shares really because you thought he would not give you any business in the future?

Re-examined:—

Mr. LATHAM—I suppose, Mr. Bell, that this revision having been conducted at Board-meetings nearly a year ago, you find some trouble in recollecting all the details?

Witness—Very great difficulty. I certainly could not undertake to recollect all that passed at those meetings.

And for details and enquiries I suppose you have to rely a great deal on the working officer of the Company—on the Secretary?—Yes; but different directors would probably have a knowledge of special cases.

The Witness, further questioned as to what he understood by a fair proportion,

said—I mean if the whole contributions for the year are a certain amount; and the whole of the shares are a certain amount, then each share must bear a certain proportion to the premium. Taking the whole amount of the contributions and the total number of shares, the contributions of each shareholder ought to bear some proportion to the number of shares held by him.

Mr. H. R. HEARN, one of the defendants and directors of the defendant Company, was then briefly examined.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that was the defendant's case.

The Court adjourned till Monday, the 23rd inst.

The case was subsequently further adjourned till Thursday, the 26th inst.

26th June.

Mr. DRUMMOND summed up the case for the defence. He said at the opening, he took exception to the admission of certain evidence on the ground of the absence from the petition of any reference to the allegations which it was sought to prove by this evidence. His objection had been overruled; but he still contended that the proceedings which had been taken by the defendants in this case were such as did not fall within the purview of this Court—certainly not upon the pleadings as they stood. He urged that unless the plaintiff distinctly charged the defendants with some illegal act, fraud or collusion, he could not frame a case which would be properly triable in a Court of Law or Equity at all. The first point he should therefore take was the attempted interference with the internal regulations of the Company. He cited cases to show that in cases of this kind a Court had no power to interfere with the internal regulations of a Company. This was a strictly mutual Company, and one of the primary duties cast upon the directors by the Deed of Settlement was that of rejecting unsatisfactory purchasers of shares, and allied to that was the right of revising the share list every three years. He proceeded to argue that clauses of a Deed of Settlement conferring these rights or duties upon directors were valid.

His LORDSHIP did not understand the plaintiff to argue that such clauses were not valid of themselves. He had not heard anything impugning the validity of such clauses.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—No, and you will not hear anything, my Lord.

Mr. DRUMMOND then pointed out that the withdrawal was not an ordinary forfeiture of the shares: the Deed of Settlement gave the directors the right to take away the shares, not for a past period, but for a future period, at the same time paying a reasonable price for them. The plaintiff had touched upon the fact that the examination for the purpose of the revision in 1883 had not covered the whole period of three years, but had omitted a month or two.

His LORDSHIP did not understand the plaintiff to rely in any way upon that.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I shall contend that the revision was incomplete and imperfect and invalid because it did not embrace the right period; it did not go back to the last revision.

His LORDSHIP—To August, 1880?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Yes, or to the beginning of the Company.

Mr. DRUMMOND admitted that the period embraced by the revision left out a month or two at the end of 1880, and that this might not be in strict compliance with the words of the Clause; but the Clause said they were to ascertain "so far as may be practicable" what amount of business had been contributed or influenced since the last revision or since the commencement of the Company; and this he thought covered any possible objection as to their not examining the contributions for that month or two. As a matter of fact, the books contained the contributions of six years; but

they had it in evidence that only the contributions of the three years were considered. There was some difficulty in ascertaining what the machinery of revision was intended to be; but practically the directors understood it to be the same as was laid down in the Deed of Settlement of the new Company. Mr. DRUMMOND read from the Deed of Settlement of the new Company, according to which the secretary was to report upon the business contributed by the shareholders, and the directors were to consider also the prospects of the shareholders contributing business in the future. Properly carried out, the clause of the Deed of Settlement of the old Company meant that the case of each shareholder who had contributed an insufficient amount of business, in proportion to the number of his shares—taking into consideration the gross amount of business of the Company and nothing else—was to be considered by the directors, and they were to form an opinion as to whether he was a person liable to have his shares withdrawn or not. Then, having formed an opinion on that, and having decided that a shareholder was liable to have his shares withdrawn, they had to exercise their discretion as to whether they should exercise their powers and withdraw his shares or allow him to keep them. It was in the discretion of the directors, in deciding whether they should withdraw or not, to include any other circumstances which in their opinion as men of business bore upon the one important fact they had to decide, viz, whether he was likely to be a profitable shareholder during the next triennial period.

His LORDSHIP—In other words, a man may have contributed no business at all during the three years under review, but if the directors think he is likely to contribute business in the next three years, they would be entitled to leave him his shares?

Mr. DRUMMOND said yes; that was the only way of reading the clause so as to give any sense or meaning to it. If the discretion of the directors was entirely limited to forming an opinion on the past, they would practically have no discretion; it would be entirely covered by a few figures. They would have to withdraw all those who contributed less than a certain average and retain all who contributed more.

His LORDSHIP remarked that Mr. Drummond appeared to get all that out of the word "discretion." That is to say, if the words "in their discretion" were not in the clause, the directors would not be able to look to the future.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought the words "shall have full power to withdraw," as distinguished from "shall withdraw," would have implied discretion even if the words "in their discretion" had not been there. With regard to the directors having power to look to the future he would call his Lordship's attention to the striking fact that this was the plaintiff's view also. In looking over the list of contributors, he constantly made statements such as "so-and-so is a clerk and not likely to contribute much business."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT pointed out that the plaintiff said, "I do not say that these men ought or ought not to be put out or left in; what I do say is that you have not acted consistently in withdrawing my shares and leaving theirs."

His LORDSHIP said the plaintiff certainly looked to the future, because he said "I would have done my best to give them business in the future." Everything turned upon the future for him, because his past business was nothing.

Mr. DRUMMOND said the next point was as to what was meant by a "fair proportion." He contended that it meant the proportion of business contributed by a shareholder as compared with the number of shares he held, taking into considera-

tion, to some extent, as Mr. Bell said, the whole volume of the Company's business. It was very difficult to state in figures what a fair proportion was, on account of the different classes of business; but the annual gross income was about £15,000,000, and the number of shares was 1,000, and this was some guide. It was not possible, however, to take the case of one shareholder and contrast it with that of another and so arrive at what a fair proportion was. This was really the fallacy upon which the plaintiff's case rested. The gravamen was that the defendants had not treated him fairly as compared with other shareholders. That was an element which the Court of Directors did not take into consideration; they did not compare one shareholder with another; they simply considered the individual's past contributions and probable future contributions.

His LORDSHIP asked, supposing he should decide that the directors were not entitled to look to the future, what would Mr. Drummond have to say then?

Mr. DRUMMOND said such a view would be inconsistent with the whole terms of the Deed of Settlement and subversive of the whole business of the Company from beginning to end. The whole revision was made for the sake of the future, and had nothing to do with the past at all. He then referred to the plaintiff's contention that the prospectus of the 14th February, containing the words "the holder of one share in the present Company is entitled to five new shares," precluded the directors from making a revision in 1883. He understood the plaintiff to rely upon those words as amounting to an absolute undertaking on the part of the defendants to give shares in the new Company to all the then existing shareholders in the old Company. He submitted that they amounted to nothing of the kind. It simply meant that the shares were to be divided up into shares of one-fifth of their value. It meant that every shareholder who was in a position on the 1st January, 1884, to present his scrip to the Company would be entitled to five new shares for each share he then held. He contended that it was not necessary, when referring in that prospectus to the sub-division of shares, to go into the question of revision at all. The revision clauses were in the Deed of Settlement; there had never been any intention of tampering with them or giving them up; and it was not at all necessary to give a long explanation of this fact in the prospectus. There was nothing in the document to the effect that the right of revision was to be given up, and if the plaintiff made an unjustifiable inference from the prospectus it was for him to find out, as he easily could have done, whether that inference was correct. The plaintiff carefully abstained from obtaining a knowledge which, if he had taken steps to do so, he might have obtained any day, in five or ten minutes. If he had enquired at the office or asked a director he would have found that a revision was to be held. Then at the meeting on the 29th March a resolution was passed, for which the plaintiff voted, to the effect that "all the terms and provisions of the present Deed of Settlement shall have full force and effect." That must mean that the Revision Clauses would have full force and effect, and that therefore they would be carried out. The plaintiff refrained from asking the question "Does that include revision?" and the result must recoil upon himself entirely, so far as this case this concerned. Mr. Drummond then referred to the prospectus of the 26th May and an advertisement which appeared in the *N. C. Daily News* on the 26th June, in both of which the revision was referred to in unmistakable terms, and commented on the fact that the plaintiff had taken no steps in regard to these in the way of objecting to the revision or calling a special meeting of the

shareholders to consider the action of the directors. He then referred to the agreement between the old and new Companies and the circular of the 29th February and denied that the directors had in any way made a contract with the plaintiff through these documents not to hold a revision.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming in the afternoon, Mr. DRUMMOND, continuing his reply for the defence, said there was another fact upon which the plaintiff relied in support of his contention that there was an agreement that he should not be revised out, and that was the Chairman's invitation to him to attend the meeting.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I may say at once upon that, that it was a mere remark of the plaintiffs. We do not intend to argue that the Chairman's invitation alters the legal aspect of the question.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he would nevertheless refer to the circumstance as an instance of the strange ground upon which the plaintiff set this Court in motion. It seemed to him most extraordinary that any man should hold such an argument in his mind and put it forward as basing a claim to consideration. With regard to the question of the plaintiff not having an opportunity of being heard, he contended that it was not necessary, and if it were necessary, the plaintiff had abundant opportunity of being heard. He had three months in which he might have taken steps to induce the directors to rescind or modify their decision. Mr. Drummond cited several cases to show that, apart from the Deed of Settlement, it was not necessary to give the plaintiff an opportunity of being heard; and it was in evidence, besides, that even if he had been heard, he could not have urged anything which would have induced the directors to alter their decision. The next point was whether the directors had acted *bona fide* for the interest of the Company; and with regard to the charge that the directors had, from motives of self-interest, kept it dark that they meant to hold a revision and revise the plaintiff out, he thought that such a charge against such men had never been brought forward in a Court of Law upon such shadowy and insufficient evidence. Mr. Drummond then referred to the cases of treatment of other shareholders which had been instanced by the plaintiff. He contended that this evidence was entirely irrelevant; and even if it were relevant, it had entirely broken down. He commented in strong terms on the use of such phrases by the plaintiff's Counsel as "proscribed classes," "under a ban," and "no bill-brokers need apply," as being simply intended to prejudice the Court. The principles upon which the revision had been conducted were perfectly fair and plain and straightforward. Another attempt to prejudice the case was with regard to the Chairman of the Company. A desperate attempt had been made to fasten a stigma of some sort on the defendants as having treated their own Chairman on a different footing altogether from that on which they treated others. That might sound very plausible, but like every one of the other fifty-nine cases of shareholders whom Mr. Taylor had referred to, it utterly broke down on examination. They had the distinct assertion that the case of the Chairman was carefully considered by the defendants, and that the whole body of directors decided that in the interests of the Company it was desirable to retain him as a most valuable chairman and director of the Company; and in addition it was not to be forgotten that the business status of the Chairman had been changed shortly before the revision, and that he had put himself in the position of a person to whom a trial should be given in the coming triennial period. With regard to the fifty-nine cases of shareholders whom the plaintiff instanced as having been treated better than he had, Mr. Drum-

mond thought it was not going too far to say that in every case the attack had failed completely, and recoiled on those who made it. With regard to the plaintiff's claim for good-will in the old Company, as far as shareholders were concerned good-will could not be said to exist at all. There was nothing to show that any good-will had been paid for by the plaintiff in purchasing his shares, and therefore he was not entitled to anything for good-will on their withdrawal. The evidence which had been given as to the fluctuation in the prices of the shares had no bearing on the case whatever. The price to be paid on the withdrawal of shares was laid down in the Deed of Settlement. They were bound by the Deed of Settlement to give the plaintiff, on his surrendering his shares, Tls. 600 per share, the amount paid up, Tls. 400 per share, proportion of Reserve Fund, and Tls. 130 per share, proportion of the unappropriated profits up to the end of 1883. By not surrendering his shares the plaintiff had, according to the Deed of Settlement, upon the terms of which the defendants were bound to act, forfeited his claim to the Tls. 130 per share; and the defendants had paid into Court \$5,000, being Tls. 1,000 on each of the defendant's shares. The plaintiff's shares would in all probability have been withdrawn whether there had been a change in the constitution of the Company or not, and as a matter of fact the amount which he would have received if he had surrendered his shares was just about their market value. He thought that the key of the whole case was really to be found in the fact that the plaintiff had missed his market. That was the real reason which induced him to come to this Court. He thought the market was going to rise; but like some other people, he was mistaken; instead of rising, it fell. The fact that he had missed a good market and had never been able to get it since was the cause of his working up what was really an imaginary grievance into something that he thought was a case for a Court of Equity to consider. In conclusion, he said, the defendants' case amounted to this: That the right of revision exists and is valid; that it never was abrogated; that it was fairly carried out; that the plaintiff's shares were properly withdrawn; that the price paid into Court is sufficient; and that the plaintiff has shown no legal or equitable grounds for his present claim.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday, the 28th inst.

24th June.

Before Sir RICHARD TEMPLE RENNIE,
Chief Justice.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION v. REUBEN A. GUBBAY.

This was a suit to recover the sum of Tls. 5,000, together with interest, on a promissory note made by the defendant in favour of Benjamin David Benjamin, and by him endorsed to the defendants.

Mr. DOWDALL appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. WAINWRIGHT for the defence.

The promissory note was as follows:—

"Shanghai, 9th January, 1884.

"On the 10th day of March 1884, I promise to pay B. D. Benjamin Esq. the sum of five thousand taels Shanghai sycee, for value received.

"Tls. 5,000. "R. A. GUBBAY."

The note was endorsed on the back to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or order, by B. D. Benjamin, and for the Bank by L. C. Balfour.

The defendant, in his reply to the plaintiff's petition, pleaded that he had received no consideration for the note, and that it had never been intended to be, and in fact was not, negotiable. The answer also denied that the note had been endorsed by Benjamin to the Hongkong Bank.

Mr. DOWDALL, in opening the case, submitted that he had only to prove the en-

dorsement by Benjamin in favour of the Bank, within the meaning of the Bills of Exchange Act of 1882, and he would then have established a *prima facie* case, and it would rest upon the defendant to make out any counter case he could. As to the statement that there was no consideration for the making of the promissory note, he submitted that that was surplusage altogether. If the defendant could prove that there was no consideration between any of the parties there might be something in the argument; but in its present shape the fact was quite immaterial. Then came the question whether it was a negotiable document.

His LORDSHIP thought that under the Act of 1882 it was certainly a negotiable document.

Mr. DOWDALL said further with regard to the argument that the note was simply deposited and was not negotiable, if he proved that the plaintiff was the holder of the note in due course, the Act of 1882 precluded any such defence. The law with regard to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes had been built up step by step for centuries for the purpose of preventing defences of this kind being raised upon them, and for the purpose of making them a certain guarantee for the payment of the money. He had therefore only to prove that the note had been endorsed, because if it was endorsed, it became payable to bearer, and the bearer was the Hongkong Bank. He would then have to prove that the note was in the possession of the bank before it became overdue, and that it was now produced by them.

LOUIS CHARLES BALFOUR was then called. He said he was a British subject, and Acting Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He produced the promissory note made by the defendant in favour of B. D. Benjamin, as above, and identified the endorsement on the back as the signature of Mr. Benjamin. He said that note had come into the possession of the bank before it became due, and had been in its possession ever since, except when it was sent out for payment.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Wainwright, the witness said it was on or about the 9th January that the Bank received the note. He could not swear that it was the 9th, but he had good reason to believe, it was, because the note was dated the 9th January and cheques were drawn against it, dated on that day and paid on that day. The promissory note was handed to witness, he believed, on that day, by Mr. Cameron; and witness received instructions to let Mr. Benjamin draw up to Tls. 5,000. Cheques drawn by Benjamin, and all dated the 9th January, were accordingly paid—one in favour of Waller, for \$4,425 (equal at exchange 72.5 to Tls. 3,208.13); one to Hardoon, for Tls. 454.29; one in favour of Mr. Cory, for Tls. 409.09; and one to A-hone, who was a builder, witness thought, for Tls. 1,000.

His LORDSHIP.—Had Mr. Benjamin's overdraft been stopped at that time?

Witness.—Yes; just about that time.

His LORDSHIP.—No cheques were paid without special orders?

Witness.—No. I had to refer to the manager.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—You did not, as a matter of fact, I suppose, know what cheques came in?

Witness.—No. I only knew when they were sent to me to pass.

Does every cheque come to you?—On overdrafts, yes.

His LORDSHIP.—We have not got it yet that Mr. Benjamin's account was overdrawn at this time.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—I think it was a trifle, my Lord. At least it was nominally overdrawn. I am prepared to admit that it was nominally overdrawn, as far as the pass-book shows.

Re-examined, the witness said when Mr. Cameron gave him instructions to allow Mr. Benjamin to draw to the extent of Tls. 5,000, he also gave him the promissory note.

His LORDSHIP remarked that they had not got it in evidence yet, who Mr. Cameron was.

Mr. DOWDALL—Who was Mr. Cameron? Witness—He was manager of the Bank at that time.

His LORDSHIP—We take a great many things for granted here.

The witness further stated that the last cheque presented brought the amount to about Tls. 75 beyond the amount which Mr. Benjamin was to be allowed to draw, and witness asked Mr. Cameron if he might pass it. Mr. Cameron said yes, as it was such a small amount in excess of the Tls. 5,000.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then opened the case for the defence. He quoted from "Grant on the Law of Banking" to be effect that where bills or promissory notes endorsed in blank were deposited simply as security, the property in them remained with the depositor.

His LORDSHIP said there was nothing about endorsement. If a note without endorsement was handed over to a bank it was obviously so; but not where it was endorsed.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT submitted that it made no difference.

His LORDSHIP thought it made a great deal of difference.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT cited the case of Roberts and Eden, 1 B. and P., page 398, in support of his contention.

His LORDSHIP remarked that that was a very ancient case.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said it was a very ancient case, and therefore a mature and well considered case.

Mr. DOWDALL submitted that it was a waste of time to hear cases which were precluded by the Act of 1882, under which it was only necessary for the plaintiffs to prove the signature of the endorsement and the possession of the draft.

His LORDSHIP said that according to a note in Mr. Chalmers' edition of the Act of 1882, it was to be read that a promissory note made payable simply to "John Smith," was to be read as payable to "John Smith or order," unless the note distinctly stated that it was payable to "John Smith only." In this case, therefore, the note must be read as payable to "B. D. Benjamin or order," and therefore it was a negotiable bill. Mr. Chalmers was the draftsman of the Act.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT contended that although this opinion of Mr. Chalmers was no doubt entitled to great weight, yet it did not preclude him from arguing that the absence of the words "or order" should have put the Bank on their enquiry as to their title to negotiate the note. The Act might be a very well drawn Act, but it did not follow that the draftsman had succeeded in accomplishing everything he intended to accomplish.

His LORDSHIP thought Mr. Chalmers' note was quite borne out by the wording of the Act. He had never seen this until the previous day; but he had the greatest respect for the authority.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said the facts in this case were as follows: This note was given by the defendant to Mr. Benjamin to secure a possible balance adverse to the maker of the note, though at the time it was given the maker was not at all indebted to the payee. It was given to secure a possible indebtedness which might result from a certain transaction. Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Gubbay arranged that this possible indebtedness should be secured in this way; it was difficult to say for what reason they came to such an agreement, but they did. They thought it would give Mr. Benjamin more direct security against a possible debt if he

got Mr. Gubbay's promissory note for the nominal sum of Tls. 5,000. There was, as a matter of fact, no consideration whatever; and both parties would tell the Court that the promissory note was not intended to be negotiable.

Mr. DOWDALL—Can they give evidence of that?

His LORDSHIP—I think it is perfectly immaterial.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I only mention it a matter of fact.

His LORDSHIP—It is immaterial—unless it was brought home to the Bank. If the holder gave notice to the bank that it was not intended to be negotiated, that would make a difference.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT was afraid he was not in a position to bring sufficient evidence to satisfy his Lordship that the fact was brought to the notice of the bank. If his Lordship thought that the case of Roberts and Eden did not apply, he (Mr. Wainwright) supposed he was not entitled to press the point any further.

His LORDSHIP—The learned editor and draftsman of the Act says that a note payable to "John Smith" is equivalent to a note payable to "John Smith or order." I cannot go beyond that. I confess if I had not been favoured with a perusal of this book I should not have had so strong opinion on it. Moreover, the note agrees very much with the clause of the Act. I feel no doubt that in this case the note, as apart from any special circumstances, was negotiable by the Bank in this way, and unless you can bring home to the bank some knowledge of the intention of the parties it must be negotiable—it must be as good security for the bank as if it had been made payable to "B. D. Benjamin or order."

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, after some further argument, said he was not in a position to prove that the intention of the parties, as to the note not being negotiable, was in the knowledge of the Bank; and he was afraid he could not carry the case any further. He therefore consented to judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. DOWDALL said the interest amounted to Tls. 112.87.

After some argument as to whether interest ought to be allowed,

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he was afraid he could say nothing against it.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1884.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Assistant Judge.

R. v. C. SHILSTON.

The defendant, a sailor belonging to the *Curacao*, was charged with assaulting a jinricsha coolie.

He admitted the offence and said that he and another sailor had engaged two jinricshas to take them from the "Globe" Tavern to a jettty. They paid ten cents, the jinricsha coolie wanted twenty cents, but defendant could not change a dollar. When he got into a sampan, the coolie would not let the boatman go away, so he got out and struck the coolie.

The complainant stated—The defendant tried to get away from me without paying for the hire of the jinricsha. He went into a sampan and I went and took hold of the sampan rope, upon which the defendant jumped out of the sampan and struck me. I asked for ten cents. There was another man in the boat and he wanted to pay, but defendant would not allow him to do so. I was struck three times, once in the left eye.

P.C. 21 said he took the defendant from a crowd of Chinese who had thrown him into the river.

His WORSHIP remanded the case till Monday at 10 a.m., the defendant to be detained in custody.

25th June.

Before Sir R. T. RENNIE, Chief Justice.

DAVID THOMPSON, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable. The prisoner recently suffered a week's imprisonment for a similar offence, in default of paying a fine; but his Lordship was not told of this, although he was informed of the fact that Thompson had on two occasions been before the Court for drunkenness and dismissed with a caution.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, replied that he was very sorry.

His WORSHIP—Well, but look here; you have been up here twice before.

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

His WORSHIP—Well, but this won't do. We can't have you knocking about drunk and incapable time after time. What are you doing now?

Prisoner—I am doing nothing at present, sir.

His WORSHIP asked if the prisoner had any money, and was informed that he had \$5 on him.

His WORSHIP—Where did you get your money from? How do you live?

Prisoner—I live here and live there sometimes—in the French Town and sometimes in Hongkew.

His WORSHIP—What do you do? How do you get your living?

Prisoner—I pick it up here and there—a very poor living, sir.

His WORSHIP—You know if you come here any more I shall have to lock you up. I shall fine you a dollar and costs, and you can go; but next time you will be locked up. We can't have this sort of thing.

The fine, with \$1.50 costs, was subtracted from the prisoner's \$5, and he was allowed to go.

NAVAL COURT.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1884.

A Naval Court was held at the British Consulate to enquire into the circumstances attending the wreck and abandonment of the British steamer *Posang*, official number, 85,139, in the vicinity of the Fisherman Group and Video, on the 26th May, the cause of such wreck, and to enquire into the conduct of the master, certificated mates, engineers and crew of the vessel.

The Court was called by Captain G. J. Anstruther, of H.M.S. *Curacao*, Senior Naval Officer, at the request of the late master of the *Posang*, in a letter addressed to H.M.'s Consul-General.

The following was the constitution of the Court:—

Commander C. P. G. HICKS, H.M.S. *Albatross*, President;

C. M. Ford, Esq., Vice-Consul;

(N.) Lieut. F. S. Ommauney, H.M.S. *Curacao*;

Mr. JENKINS THOMAS, Master s.s. *Breconshire*;

Mr. J. C. FELGATE, Master s.s. *Lord of Isles*;

Mr. G. W. WHILLIER, Asst. Pay Master, H.M.'s *Curacao*, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. KWONG KI CHIU watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tao-t'ai.

T. M. IRVINE, late master of the *Posang*, was sworn, and stated—The log contains a statement of what occurred from the time of the *Posang* striking the rock to the time of putting her ashore the second time. I was master of the late ship *Posang*, and I was commander of her on her last voyage from Canton to Shanghai via Hongkong and Swatow. Swatow was the last port I sailed from. I left Swatow on 24th May. We had a fine passage to the Haehsin, which were passed on the 26th at about 6 45 p.m.; nothing occurred till 10 p.m. when it came on thick, clear overhead, but hazy on the horizon. I shaped my course 3 miles to the Eastward of Tongting rock, and after midnight worked the ship's position, and coming on thick, I altered the course 3 miles

further to the Eastward, that is 6 miles off the rock. I then kept on the old course, namely N. 26 E. The next course I steered was N. N. W. Afterwards altered the course half a point at 2.30 a.m. to allow of the set of the ebb tide to the Eastward. I took soundings at 2.40 a.m., having stopped the ship for this purpose and got 26 fathoms. At this time I supposed the ship to be 12 miles south of Video, by the distance run. A few minutes after making the cast, I sighted what I supposed to be Video. The engines were stopped at once and the helm was put hard-a-starboard. After taking soundings at 26 fathoms, I proceeded slow; then went full speed ahead to straighten the ship up on her course, and kept her S. W. for a few minutes, then slowed down again. I marked the position off on the chart, took another cast of the lead, and found 36 or 37 fathoms. The ship was stopped while these soundings were being taken. I told the chief officer to get ready with the anchors and he went forward with the crew to stand by the anchors. He had just got over the fore-castle head when I gave the orders to the engines to slow. The look-out man at the bow reported land under the bows. Previously to this, during the middle watch, I sent a look-out man on the fore topsail yard. I stopped the engines directly land was reported, and at the same time put the starboard anchor over. I next sounded the wells. Almost at the time land was sighted, the vessel grazed on the rocks. She went on very easy. The carpenter sounded the well; all the boats were at once cleared away, and the passengers were got afloat. The next thing I did was to run a kedge out on the starboard quarter, to keep the ship from falling on the rocks under the lee. The fore hold was making very little water, and all the pumps were going. The sea was nearly smooth, there was only a little surf from the rocks. The wind was slight. It was starlight and as clear as possible over-head before reaching what I supposed to be Video. At daylight, I commenced to land the passengers on the rock. I then tried to get the steamer off by turning the engines astern. Some of the crew were landed with the passengers. I found the ship would not start, so waited for the flood. It was about 7 a.m. when I put the engines astern. At 9.07 she floated, so I hove the gas warp quite taut and went astern for about a quarter of a mile, when I let go my anchor in 36 fathoms. I got up my starboard anchor before I got off the ground. I got a foresail put under the ship's bottom forward of the foremast. It was dropped under the forefoot and drag ed aft on both sides. The water still increased in the fore hold. After being about an hour afloat, it increased from 9 inches to 7 ft. 6 in., the ship going down by the head, and on consulting the chief engineer I found nothing further could be done with the pumps. I told the chief engineer and chief officer it was my intention to put the ship on the rocks again and they both agreed it was the best thing to do. I slipped the cable and went full speed ahead, because the propeller was nearly out of water. I slipped the cable, I should think it was about 11 a.m. I picked out the smoothest place I could see and the most sheltered, and put the ship on the rocks. I stopped the engines as soon as the vessel had got headway on, and called all the people out of the engine room. As soon as she grounded, I kept the engines going slow till the steam ran down. I stopped on board during the day, and at night, myself, officers and crew went on the rocks. The *Hoihow* came up at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The second officer signalled to her from the rocks. He was on the top of the rock to look out. She anchored a couple of miles off and took some of our passengers off the rocks. She went away in the evening as it came on thick and returned the following morning and took the remainder of the passengers and \$25,000, and

about twenty of the crew. This was on the morning the 28th. The steam pumps were kept working till the time of the ship going ashore. A hand pump was also used. We slept on shore two nights afterwards; when the ship settled and the fore hold filled we slept on board. We stayed on board during the day. I finally left the ship on the 10th of June, in consequence of orders from Captain Drage, Marine Superintendent of the Company.

Cross-examined—I was last certain of the ship's position at 6.45 p.m. on the 26th. The courses marked in the log are true, not magnetic. Saddle Island, Haeshius, then bore S. 68 E. distant 2 miles. Fishermen started on the night after the second departure of the *Hoihow*. The *Hoihow* left at noon. The fishermen came afterwards, but we beat them off. I was on shore when they first came. There were two quarter-masters on board on watch. We fired a few shots, and the fishermen left. They returned during the night at 11 o'clock and 2 a.m., when they stripped the saloon and got down into the hold and stole some cargo. We drove them away the first time at 11 o'clock by firing at them from the shore. The chief officer went on board at 2 o'clock and drove the fishermen away. We all went on board that day, but the fishermen did not molest us. In taking the soundings, we used the deep sea lead. I did not use the hand lead at all. The water was too deep for the hand lead. The second cast was at 2.45 a.m. on the 26th, five minutes after the first cast. The courses marked in the log are true, not magnetic; there was no deviation. We took an azimuth on the morning of the 26th and there was no deviation. I left Swatow about the same time as the *Hoihow*, she went out ahead of me. We were in company off the Haeshius, about dusk, and we saw her lights afterwards; later at night she was abaft our port beam. That was the last we saw of her. When it came on hazy we were going full speed. I did not slacken speed, except to take soundings, as I could see a couple of miles up till 2 on the morning of the 27th. After that I could see a safe distance of a mile. I saw no need to ease down previous to the first cast. I went slow after the first cast, and she had only just got way on her when I took the second cast. The chief officer was attending to the casting of the lead. I was on deck at the time. On both casts, the bottom was of the same nature, blue mud; the first time I saw it, and the second time it was reported to me. There was very little confusion in getting the passengers into the boats. The crew behaved well. I heard nothing at the time of the looting of the passengers' luggage. From the time the ship struck till the passengers were all in the boats was about three-quarters of an hour. Had there been anything of the kind I should have known it, I never heard anything about it till Captain Drage came down to the wreck afterwards. The passengers came and went all the time after they had been put into the boats till they were put on shore on the rocks. There were fishing boats about and some of them were employed by the passengers. The passengers passed their luggage into the boats, the fishermen were not allowed on board. The officers did all in their power to assist me. I intended to have passed through Steep Island Pass on my way to Shanghai. We all went on to the rocks because we did not know how the fishermen would act. All our bedding had been taken on shore. The quarter-masters volunteered to remain on board. We had arranged signals with them in case of anything happening. I wanted the crew to keep together. The ship was only a few yards off and there was no risk to the quarter-masters staying on board.

Lieut. GAMBLE, in command of H.M.S. *Esper*, sworn, stated—The *Esper* was sent

to the wreck of the *Posang* on the 29th May. I arrived there on the 30th of May. I found the *Posang* cast on the rock, the two foremost compartments full of water, the water keeping level with the water outside. There was deep water under her stern, the crew were on shore, under canvas. The Captain and two of the officers were on board. The Captain stated that there had been some looting, so I remained by the ship during the day, and put an armed guard on board during the night. We left on Tuesday, 3rd June, in the forenoon. I left because a Chinese gunboat had arrived with the Assistant Harbour Master from Ningpo who stated that they were going to remain. The Captain of the Chinese gunboat said through him that he had been sent to protect the wreck. The fishermen gave very little trouble while we were there. They flocked round the vessel in their boats, and the marines had some difficulty in keeping them off.

By Captain IRVINE—I sounded all over, and found no bottom at 40 fathoms at the place where it is marked 16 fathoms on the chart.

By the President—The ship was placed in a very good position if she was intended to remain there. She was sheltered from S.W. and N.W. winds. Had there been a strong S. Easterly gale she would have broken up very quickly, otherwise she might have remained there a long time.

The Court adjourned at 0.45 p.m. to 2 p.m.

On re-assembling, EDWIN ALLASON, chief officer, sworn, stated—I relieved the second officer at midnight of the 26th May. Before I took charge of the bridge, I went into the chart house and saw the position of the ship. Soon after that the Captain came on deck, and he gave me orders to alter the course to E. and keep on that course for three miles. After running that distance we returned to our former course again. The Captain said she was to keep on that course seven miles, and if we could not see anything of Steep Island Pass we were to anchor. He also gave orders to place a look-out on the fore topsail yard. I did so. After running the distance of 7 miles, the Captain gave me orders to alter the course to N. 21 W. I took a cast of the lead with 26 fathoms and found blue mud. We then steamed N. 33 W., the Captain at the time remarking he had reason to believe the ebb tide was setting to the Eastward. At the same time he told me he would anchor as soon as we got in 20 fathoms. He then went into the chart-room, and a few minutes afterwards land was sighted on the starboard beam, distant about one mile. I stopped the engines; the Captain came on the bridge and ordered the ship's head to be kept S.W., and put the engines slow ahead. The engines were again stopped, and I had orders to take a cast of the lead again. I found 36 fathoms, with a mud bottom. The Captain then put the engines dead slow and examined the chart, told me he could not account for these soundings and that the land we saw must be Video. He then sent me forward to stand by the anchor, saying he was determined to anchor if it took every link of chain we had. Just as I got on the fore-castle I caught sight of the land right ahead. I reported it and immediately on the Captain's order let go the starboard anchor. The ship struck the rocks at the same time, there being 30 fathoms of chain out. The Captain then ordered me to sound the bells with the carpenter. The carpenter went to the main hold well and I went to the fore peak. I found three feet in the fore peak and the carpenter four inches in the main hold. The Captain immediately ordered the boats to be put out. The passengers were then put into them and ordered to stop alongside the ship. At daylight the passengers were landed on the rocks, with the cooks and compradores. We then ran a kedge out on the starboard quarter. At 9 a.m.

we floated the ship, by heaving in on the kedge and putting the engines astern, at the same time lifting the anchor. After getting off, we stopped and anchored. Soon after, the carpenter reported that the ship was making water very fast. The crew were sent forward to fasten a sail under her bottom; just after that, the carpenter reported 7 ft. 6 in. water in the hold. The Captain sent for me and said he thought it was prudent to put the ship on the rocks again as she was settling fast forward, and there was such a dense fog that we could not make out any land besides the rock we struck on. The ship was then run on the rocks. While we were getting tents put up on shore, a steamer was reported passing. The vessel was the *Hoihow*. She took off some of the passengers on that day, and the remainder on the following morning. She also took the treasure.

Cross-examined.

The dense fog came on after we sighted what we supposed to be Video. The Captain told me to steer N. 33 W. I think the look-out and myself saw the land at the same time. I had not seen any land or lights before that. When the ship struck the first time, no fishing boats came alongside till the passengers employed them. Previous to this they had remained at a distance. I superintended the passengers getting into the boats with the 2nd Officer and 2nd Engineer in charge of the boats. There was no confusion; the passengers went quietly into the boats. The sailors pulled in the boats. I saw no passengers' luggage looted, neither then nor on the next day. The last of the passengers left in the *Hoihow* on the following morning after the vessel struck. No complaints were made of any looting. I heard no noise or anything leading to the suspicion that anything of the kind was going on. I did not know that there was a military mandarin on board, though I saw some soldiers. No one claiming to be such ever made any complaint of having lost any money. I understood that all the passengers went on board the *Hoihow*. What Captain Irvine has stated in his evidence is the same as I saw myself. The Captain was on the bridge from the time the land was sighted on the star-board beam up till the time she struck. The ship was going dead slow from the time the land was seen. It was about 20 minutes to half an hour from then till she struck. After sighting the land, and before striking, one cast of the lead was taken, giving 36 fathoms. I was with the passengers during the whole of the 27th and part of the 28th. They made no complaint.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, second officer of the *Posang*, sworn, stated—I was in charge of the first watch on the night of the 26th May. It was fine till about 10, then the horizon became hazy. I only saw some fishing boat lights. There was no confusion after the accident in getting the boats lowered. The boats were alongside the ship till daylight when the passengers were put on shore on the rocks. I was in my room below when the ship struck. I did not see any looting of passengers' baggage. I saw the compradore at the ship's gangway, hurrying the passengers into the boats. Some of the passengers took their luggage into the boats, but we could not allow them all to do so, as there would not have been room for them. Some of the passengers engaged fish boats to take them and their luggage on shore. They did this of their own accord. The compradore should be in charge of the baggage which was left on board when the passengers left the ship. I was on shore during the first two nights after the steamer struck. There was no looting on the day the ship struck. The fishermen did not come on the first night. They did the next, and they were fired at from the shore. I saw the saloon the next day, it was all pulled to pieces and every thing moveable was gone. During my watch, the Captain was up and down, and as

I was going off at midnight, the Captain was going up on the bridge. There was no occasion to slacken the ship's speed before twelve o'clock, it was clear overhead. Every thing was all right when I left the deck at twelve o'clock. The steam steering wheel is on the upper bridge. There was no possibility of any mistakes with regards to the course steered during the first watch, as I could see the steering compass as I passed it on the bridge.

ROBERT FRASER third engineer of the *Posang* sworn stated:—I was in charge of the engine room on the morning of the 27th May from midnight to 4 a.m. (Witness here gave his evidence so indistinctly that our reporter was unable to hear what he said.)

Cross-examined—The firemen were partly with me at the time the vessel struck, and they assisted me with the boats. I did not see the firemen after they went on deck, they were not under my charge when they got on deck. It was after 4 o'clock when I assisted. There was no confusion, the passengers were orderly. I knew it was foggy, I was standing by the engine, I had had word from the chief officer that the vessel was going to stop. I found no water in the stoke hole, nor leaking, up till 4 o'clock, I found no difficulty with the firemen after the vessel struck. They did not run away.

The Court at 4 p.m. adjourned till 10 a.m. the next day.

20th June.

The Court resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Captain IRVINE was re-called. He stated.—It was so foggy at the time the vessel struck that I did not know what we had struck. I did not find out till 2 or 3 p.m. on the same day when I saw Steep Island. The crew consisted of 42 all told and 63 Chinese and two foreign passengers. I cannot say what became of the passengers' baggage. There were a lot of boxes lying about the decks. I objected to putting baggage into the boats, as there would be no room for the passengers. I sent off all the baggage I could see, to the rocks, and every thing that was on the rocks the passengers took away. The only thing I saw in the way of treasure was a box in charge of a soldier. It might have contained about \$2,000. The Chinese gun-boat which went down to the wreck left about the 6th. She came close to us and anchored, I think she left on the 6th. She did not put an armed guard on board, but they arranged signals, in case of assistance being required; lights for this purpose were to be used at night. When I came away, the 2nd officer and 3rd engineer remained by the ship by order of the Marine Superintendent. When I left, there were two war junks and the steamer *Taku*. It was between 1 and 2 a.m. on the 27th when I told the mate I would anchor. The weather continued clear enough to see for two or three miles, I did not then consider it necessary to anchor as every thing was ready in case of need. I made preparations in the first instance because I expected it would come down foggy. I considered that the ebb tide would set in, and that is why I gave the order to alter the course half a point to the Eastward. I do not know whether the vessel is insured.

A. W. MITCHELL, re-called, stated—I was left in charge of the wreck. I remained on board in the day and slept at night in the war junk. There were only the 3rd engineer and myself. The *Taku* was there part of the time. We remained till Saturday, 14th at 6 p.m., when the war junk left. We left because her Captain would not stop any longer. There had been two junks, but one, the large one, went away on Tuesday evening, came back on Wednesday and left at 10 p.m. on Thursday and did not return. The officer in charge of the smaller junk wanted to leave on Friday, but we persuaded him to remain till Saturday. On Friday 13th, the junk went

away in consequence of it coming on rough, and returned to the ship at 7 a.m. on Saturday. When we got back to the wreck on Saturday she was swarming with fishermen. The junk fired at them and the fishermen went away and she anchored near the ship and we went on board and found they had taken away a number of things, broken up the doors and things about the deck, taken off what cargo they could lift and lit a fire in the after 'tween decks. We went to the junk for our meals, and everything was quiet till 7.30 to 7.45 that evening. The fishermen then commenced to go on board again. The junk kept firing till about 11. They went on board and brought two prisoners on board the gunboat, and then every thing was quiet. There had been some firing back; we could see the flash as of a gun.

R. FRASER, the third engineer, was recalled, and confirmed the evidence given by the second officer.

R. CRAIG, sworn, stated—I was chief engineer of the *Posang*, I was on deck at the time the vessel struck. I came up in consequence of the engines stopping. When the boats were being cleared away, I saw nothing of any looting by the firemen or crew of the passengers' baggage, or at any time. Up till 4.30 a.m. the firemen were not all under my observation; after that they were. I was running about backwards and forwards and had there been any looting, I think I should have seen it or heard of it. I did not hear of any looting.

ABOO, a Malay quarter-master, was next called but he gave no evidence of importance, there being a difficulty in translating.

FONG AH-CHEONG, cautioned to speak the truth, stated—I was a sailor on board. I did not see the land. I was on the fore-castle at the time the officer saw the land. About 3 o'clock a.m. I saw on the star-board side a fish-boat light. I saw something; it was indistinct, but I do not know whether it was land. I did not report this to the mate. I was alone keeping watch on the fore-castle. In foggy weather there is only one on the look-out; we kept watch for an hour and a half at the time. There was a look-out on the top-sail yard.

This concluded the evidence and the Court was cleared at 11.45 a.m. In the afternoon, at 2.45 the President delivered the following

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Finding and order of a Naval Court held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai, on the 19th and 20th days of June, 1884, to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck and abandonment in the neighbourhood of the Fisherman's Group and Video Island, on the morning of the 27th May, of the British steamship *Posang* of London, official number 85,139, and the cause of such wreck and abandonment, and to enquire into the conduct of the master, certificated mates, and engineers, and the crew of the said vessel.

The *Posang* was an iron steamship, schooner rigged, of 983 tons registered tonnage, official number 85,139, built at Glasgow in 1882, and belonging to the port of London.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Swatow on or about the 24th May, 1884, bound for Shanghai, with a cargo of general merchandise, and a crew of forty-two hands all told, as well as about 90 passengers.

All went well till about 6.45 p.m. on the 26th May, when the Saddle Island of the Haeshan Group was passed bearing S. 68° E., distant two miles. At between 10 and 11 p.m., it came on hazy on the horizon, and a course was shaped to pass three miles to the eastward of Tongting Itok.

At midnight the ship's position was worked up and marked on the chart, and course was altered so as to pass three miles further to the eastward of Tongting.

At 0.30 a.m. of the 27th course was changed to East, and at 0.50 a.m. ship was kept on former course N. 26° E. till 1.30 a.m., when it was altered to N. 21° W. At 2.30 a.m. course was altered to N. 39° W. to allow for set of ebb tide. At 2.40 a.m. ship was stopped and a cast of the lead taken, giving 26 fathoms. At 2.45 a.m. land was sighted N.E., which was supposed to be Video Island, ship's head was kept S.W. and stopped, and another cast of the lead was taken, giving 36 fathoms. At 3.12 a.m. the ship struck on a rock which was subsequently found to lie 3½ miles S.E. by E. of Steep Island light.

The next morning she floated about 9 a.m., but as she was making water fast, and going down by the head, the Master decided to put her on the rocks again to save her from foundering, which was done about 11 a.m. of the 27th May.

It further appears that the master was in charge of the ship all the night of the 26th May from between 10 and 11 p.m. till the ship struck, all the changes in the courses being made under his immediate directions.

The Court having regard to the circumstances above narrated, find as follows:—

That the Master, Thomas Morris Irvine, appears to have navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner, and to have taken every reasonable precaution in approaching the land on the night of the 26th May. The soundings led him to suppose he was near Video, and confirmed him in his opinion that the land seen at 2.45 a.m. of the 27th May was Video Island; he steered the proper course on the supposition that the land was Video. That the Court sees no reason for blaming the conduct of T. M. Irvine or his officers after the ship grounded. That the Master acted properly and took the best means at his disposal at the time for saving the vessel in putting the vessel on the rocks again after she had floated on the 27th May. That the Master, officers and crew did not abandon the ship until 10th June, when they were ordered to do so by the representative of the agents of the Company. That the crew appear to have conducted themselves properly and in an orderly manner, and the officers to have done all in their power to assist the master in saving the lives of the passengers; that the placing of the passengers in the boats seems to have been carried through in an orderly manner, and that no evidence has been forthcoming in support of statements that have been made to the effect that the crew pillaged the passengers' baggage.

The Court therefore returns to them the certificates of Thomas Morris Irvine, Master, Edwin Allason, first mate, Arthur William Mitchell, second mate, Robert Craig, first engineer, and Isaac Roberts, second engineer.

The Court desires especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade to the fact of the pillaging of the wreck by the fishermen of the neighbourhood that took place on the night of the 28th May and again on the 13th June, when there was a Chinese war junk in the neighbourhood of the wreck for its protection.

Given under our hands at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai, this twentieth day of June, 1884.

(Sd.) C. P. G. HICKS, Commander H.M.'s ship *Albatross*, President.

„ COLIN M. FORD, Vice-Consul,
„ F. OMMANNEY, Lieut., H.M.'s *Curacoa*,
„ J. THOMAS, Master, s.s. *Breconshire*,
„ J. C. FELGATE, Master, s.s. *Lord of the Isles*,
Members.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd June, 1884.
Before His Worship HUANG, Acting
Magistrate, and H. A. GILES, Esq.,
British Assessor.

Several of the crew of the *Posang* were brought up on remand charged with plundering that vessel.

After a very little more evidence had been taken,

His Worship asked that the prisoners might be handed over his charge.

Capt. DRAGE—Nothing is proved against the comrade.

Mr. GILES—Nothing is proved against any of the men.

Inspector CAMERON—I do not think that the Magistrate has the right to make such a request. There is nothing proved against these men, and I do not see how they (the Chinese authorities) are going to make the evidence stronger if they keep them in custody for six months. The Magistrate might have a perfect right to make the request he has, provided a *bona fide* case had been made out against the prisoners; otherwise he has no right.

Mr. GILES—There is no evidence against any of them, but he (the Magistrate) won't release them.

Inspector CAMERON—It is rather hard lines for the men to be kept in custody any longer. I don't believe that if he keeps them locked up for six months the charge can be proved against them.

Mr. GILES—He is obstinate and won't release them.

Inspector CAMERON—It is a rule here, and it has been carried out by him, that in the absence of the prosecutors, when the prosecutors fail to appear, the prisoners are discharged.

Mr. GILES—I have been trying to impress that upon his mind, but he seems to forget that rule just now.

Inspector CAMERON—Because it suits his purpose.

Mr. GILES—He refuses to take the responsibility of releasing them. The responsibility of releasing them rests on him, but he wishes to throw the responsibility on me; he has asked me to release them on my own responsibility, but of course I cannot do that; he is the responsible person.

Captain DRAGE—What is to be done then?

Mr. GILES—You had better appeal to Mr. Hughes, the British Consul, to have the men released.

Captain DRAGE—You won't let the men be taken into the city before we can appeal to the Consul.

Mr. GILES—They will be sent back to the Municipal Gaol? I shall have to refuse to have anything more to do with him (the Magistrate) either as regards committing or releasing them. I have told him there is nothing proved against them and that they ought all to be released.

Inspector CAMERON—I have not the slightest doubt that if they were allowed to go, they would be forthcoming in case they were wanted.

Mr. GILES—I expect they are getting well fed at the Police Station?

Inspector CAMERON—Oh, yes, and I think their families too. While the men are in gaol they cannot earn anything.

Captain DRAGE—They have each been paid an advance of \$5.

Mr. GILES—Who pays for the keep of the men now?

Inspector CAMERON—The municipality.

Mr. GILES—I will suggest that he (the Magistrate) should keep them. He says he is willing to release them, but he does not feel justified in taking the responsibility.

There was another discussion between the Assessor and the Magistrate, and

Mr. GILES said—It is no use arguing any longer. The Magistrate will not release them.

The prisoners were then taken back to the Police Station, the comrade being admitted to bail on the same terms as before.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Saghalien*, for Hongkong—Mr. A. S. Garfit. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. H. Sillem and Captain Köthner.
Per str. *Tamsin*, for Ningpo—Mr. G. G. Hopkins.
Per str. *Pekin*, for Kiukiang—Mr. H. J. Fisher.
Per str. *Wuchang*, for Chefoo—Dr. and Mrs. Ward Hall.
Per str. *Tamsin* for Ningpo—Mr. Herd.
Per str. *Haean*, for Tientsin—Mr. P. M. G. de Galember.
Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. E. Whelan. For Hiogo—Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Reed and infant, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Anderson and children, General Tobernaiff, and Mr. F. L. Blinn. For Yokohama—Messrs. E. Shinagawa, H. M. Kersey, C. Kögler, and F. Byes.
Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Mr. Soula.
Per str. *Taku*, for Foochow—Capt. Cotter, and Mr. Madardi.
Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Rev. Mr. T. Yates. For Tientsin—Messrs. C. W. Campbell, W. B. Fitzgibbon, E. T. C. Werner, and E. F. Bennett.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Nazer and two children.
Per str. *Tamsin*, from Ningpo—Capt. Cook.
Per str. *Rosetta*, from London—Mrs. Macphae and three children, Miss Williams, Miss Forbury, Capt. C. E. Lloyd, Messrs. C. W. Campbell, W. Fitzgibbon, E. F. Werner, and E. F. Bennett. From Brindisi—Mr. P. O. M. Fregrave. From Colombo—Mr. G. Scott. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. D. Sayle and two children; Messrs. Jerjesen, H. Kersey and V. F. Senna.
Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Miss Drew, Monsignor Devoe, Rev. Gasling, and Mr. Merril.
Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin—Mr. A. Reis.
Per str. *Glenfinlas*, from London—Mr. Josh. Ankers.
Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Kitt.
Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Evans, Overbeck, Pinckvoss, Daeth, and Leberger.
Per str. *Benclutha*, from Swatow—Mr. G. Phillips (H.B.M.'s Consul, at Swatow), and Mrs. Phillips. From Amoy—Mr. R. Russell Bye.
Per str. *Hesperia*, from Hamburg—Mrs. Fisher and child.
Per str. *Haeslin*, from Foochow—The Misses Waller and servant, and Mr. J. D. Bishop.
Per str. *Leeyuen*, from Tientsin—Capt. Blanchard. From Chefoo—Mrs. Wilson.
Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—H.E. Comte Chas. Zlativki, Judge Flandreau, Judge Wrekins, Dr. Fa'la, Messrs. F. Carratu, G. B. Nees, L. A. Andersen, E. J. Smith, J. Chambers, and E. R. Brigg.
Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Penfold.
Per str. *Tainco*, from Hankow—Messrs. McGregor, Grant, and L. J. Sd.
Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Messrs. Ferreira, and Aquino.
Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald and three daughters, Miss Sperber, Messrs. Dodwell, Webster, Potter, and Hague. From Chinkiang—Mr. E. A. Salter.
Per str. *Fushun*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Croad and daughter.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Massilia*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. J. Tate Kitts, Messrs. J. A. Hawes, J. L. Scott, A. Barman, L. C. Balfour, J. D'Aeth, Lieut. G. H. King, R.N., Master C. Drage. For Hongkong—Messrs. R. Buschmann, W. Wilkin, and C. E. Flandreau.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JUNE 1884.

IMPORTED	MALWA		PATNA		BENARES		PERSIAN	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	39	39.00	217	260.40	101	121.20	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39	39.00	217	260.40	101	121.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	24	24.00	104	124.80	44	62.87	..	..

RE-EXPORTED FROM BOARD RECEIVING VESSELS:—

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa	185 185.00	70 70.00	29 29.00	73 73.00	4 4.00	3 3.00	6 6.00	71 71.00	..	20 20.00	..	461 461.00
Patna	5 9.60	..	..	19 22.80	1 1.20	2 2.40	..	12 14.40	1 1.20	..	..	43 51.60
Benares	7 8.40	..	..	..	2 2.40	..	..	7 8.40	..	..	..	16 19.20
Persian	1 1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	201 204.00	70 70.00	29 29.00	92 95.80	7 7.00	5 5.40	6 6.00	90 93.80	1 1.2	20 20.00	..	521 532.80

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 26th June, 1884.

PIECE GOODS.—The demand for English cotton goods on this market, instead of improving as was expected of it, seems to be on the wane, and its vanishment, or the increasing quietude is beginning to tell upon holders and producing a desire to sell which the majority of them would have scorned to own up to a few weeks ago. As yet the symptoms of weakness are not very pronounced; but several instances are on record this week that shew the direction in which the wind is blowing. Nor are American imports quite so firmly held as they were, but as a counterpoise a considerable business has recently been declared of them—over 41,000 pieces of Drills and 16,000 pieces of Sheetings sold, and nearly if not quite as much shipped for the north—and thus far the buyers have gained but little in price.

For Woollens, private enquiry continues to be overborne by the auctions; but the situation is now hardly so depressing as it has been for a length of time past. *Camlets*, C.P.H. Scarlet and Gentian, bought under special order, have realised £9.90 per piece. *Long Ells*, Scarlet and Assorted U.U., have in small lots commanded £4.70 and £4.97½ per piece. A few fine black *Lastings* have been disposed of at from £7.45 up to £8.00 per piece; and 540 pieces *Figured Orleans*, Duck, and 530 pieces of *Medium Cloths*, sundry chops, have changed hands, the former at £2.55 per piece, and the latter at £0.70/80 per yard, whilst a few *Stripes* have been sold at the quotations of last week; moreover higher rates have been offered and declined for special chops of *Camlets* and for some of the speculatively held stock of *Mediums*, and the telegrams from home continue reporting firmness and advancing prices in Yorkshire.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs.—The aggregate of sales during the past week is 22,000 pieces, and from the following few quotations it will be noted that sellers have slightly given way. The decline, however, is not yet general, but the tendency at the moment is towards easier prices: The week's currencies are *Single Feather* £1.40, *Red Lion O.P.H.* £1.44, *Large Blue Lion and Flag* £1.45, *Red Pagoda* £1.47, *Blue Eagle* £1.47½, *Red Stag Head* £1.50, *Red Joss* £1.54, *Red Eagle* £1.55, *Blue Butterfly* £1.56, *Blue Joss* £1.59, *Dewhurst's Eagle* £1.57, and their *Green Lion* £1.61, *Black Triple Cash* £1.61½, *Blue Stamp* £1.62, and *Double Feather* £1.65, and many of the transactions carry with them 1% discount to the buyers. Most of the business done has been for Szechuen.

* To-day's auction evidence, a stronger market
6-lbs.—£1.60 per piece seems to be now the recognized value of this weight. Only two sales have been booked (1,150 pieces), but both show that figure.

7-lbs. have been in more modified request, and are rather weaker in price. Sales, 1,350 pieces at £1.25/27½ per piece.
10 lbs. have continued saleable up to the close, and between 15,000 and 20,000 pieces have this week fallen to the demand. The market, however, may be styled irregular, for whilst some chops are easily disposed of at the quotations of this day week and others at a slight improvement thereon, there are those which cannot be moved, excepting at a tangible consideration. The business published returns £1.91 for *Unicorn Head*, £1.92 for *Black Dog*, £2.02½ and £2.25 for *Red Highlandman* and *Black Highlandman B.B.B.*, £2.22½ for *Red Star*, £2.25 for *Blue Vase*, &c.

In regard to 12-lbs. scarcely anything has transpired.
White Shirtings.—Sales 4,000 pieces 64-reed, and 6,100 pieces 72-reed and higher. *Blue Bear*, and the *Blue* and *Red Tche Ling* of the former have realised £1.60, and £1.63 and £1.70 per piece; whilst *Red* and *Blue Butterfly*, and *Green Dragon* of the latter have been quitted at £1.92 and £1.95, and £1.96 per piece, a large parcel of extra fine cloth selling at £2.95 per piece. In addition to these 500 pieces of *White Irishes* have been booked at £2.17½ per piece.

* Lower rates have ruled at to-day's auction.
T. Cloths.—have for shew this week a diminished business, with, however, little or no alteration in values. The settlements add up only 7,000 pieces of 7-lbs., and 2,000 pieces of 8-lbs., the latter weight in special chops being asked for at the close. By the sales the quotations stand thus:—

7-lbs.—*Blue Joss* £1.00, *Pagoda* £1.01, *T.T.X.* £1.06, *Gold Joss* £1.10, *Red Dragon* £1.12½, *Large Blue Lion and Flag* S.T. £1.13½, *Sun* £1.14, *Silver Dragon* (Niece) £1.16, *Blue Buffalo* £1.19, *Silver Steamer* £1.25, with full values for the numerical *Phanix* chops.
8-lbs.—£1.56 for *Blue Dragon*, and £1.60 for *Red Highlandman*.

Drills.—The English article and the Dutch continue neglected, but dealers have "sailed in" on the American import this week, and holders have frankly and freely met the demand. The prices, however, are hardly what were at one time looked for, and not so very long ago, either, but all things considered they are not so very unreasonable, being £2.55 for M.M. and the *Lyman Globe*, and £2.45 for *Boat Cock* and *Bear*, with P.M.C. receding to £2.57½ less 1%.

* At the public sale this forenoon better prices on the whole have been paid.
The transactions in

Sheetings, however, both English (which show a diminished total this week) and American exhibit steadiness, if not firmness, the selling prices of American being on the following level, viz, £2.65 for M.M. with immediate clearance, £2.52½ for *Eagle A*, and £2.50 for *New Horse*.

Jeans have not received any notice since last mail closed.—Since this was written 1,000 pieces of K.K. at £1.75 have been declared.

Fancy Cottons.—These continue much as before with little passing in anything and prices weak for almost everything. Some demand has prevailed for *Turkey Red T. Cloths*, and about 2,600 pieces of 3½ & 6-lbs. have been placed at from £1.65 a 75 for 4 and 5 Cocks, and £2.59 for *Guld Dragon*, but at yesterday's auction *Cambrics* fell in value. At £0.13½ per yard, 150 pieces of *Black Velvets* have been booked, *Handkerchiefs* 28-inch, for 2,000 dozens, realising £0.40 per dozen. Of *Cashmeres* 500 pieces *Gold Joss* at £1.51 are reported, and a few *Figured Satens* at £2.80 have been settled, but otherwise the *Fancy Goods* market has been devoid of interest, and extremely unsatisfactory to holders.

Cotton Yarn.—The settlements reported add up about 75 bales of 28/32s., and 26 bales of *Bombay* 16s., the former being taken on the bases of £68 for *Red Dog*, and £71.50 for *Red Buffalo*, and the latter being quoted £59.50. Demand has been intermittent and heavy at its liveliest.

Metals.—From Mr. A. Bielfeld's Report.—During the week under review there has been no increase in the movement of goods from importers' hands. **LEAD.**—Prices are nominally firmer and rates demanded for L.B. are £3.32½ a 3.35, but no sales of importance have been effected. **NAILOB IRON.**—There is very little change to record under this heading; 2,000 bundles *Dawes* are reported sold at £2.10, and 4,000 bundles *Belgian*, special make, have been settled at £1.85. **BAR IRON.**—Has remained quiet, and only small orders have been taken up. **PIG IRON.**—100 tons *Redgar* were put up at auction, but offers not reaching the reserve price, they were withdrawn. **OLD IRON.**—Business in this line has been of a retail character and there is no material change in rates. **TIN PLATES.**—Nothing doing. **STEEL.**—Lower rates have been accepted for *Bamboo* and sales have been effected of 800 boxes at £3.02½, 200 boxes at £3.05 and 500 boxes at £3.10. **SPRINKLER.**—No change. **STRAITS TIN.**—There is a moderate outlet on consumptive account and present low prices have a steady support, sales do not, however, exceed 500 alabs altogether. **COPPER SHATHING.**—Small sales at quotations. **YELLOW METAL SHATHING.**—Nothing doing. **JAPAN COPPER.**—Dull and neglected. **IRON WIRE.**—Has been in good demand and the following sales have resulted:—100 casks No. 11/17 at £3.80, 200 casks No. 14/21 at £4.25. **QUICKSILVER.**—Small sales.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Biefield's Report:—**MATCHES**—There is a good demand for black safeties of which stocks are diminishing and a parcel of 50 cases superior make Sabel chop fetched £19.25. In other kinds there has been no business. **WINDOW GLASS**—2,000 cases usual assortment have been placed at £2 47½. **NEEDLES** have remained as dull as ever. 10 cases silver eyed ellips were sold at £75.00. **ANILINE DYES**—Business has been very insignificant. Sales are: 6,000 tins each 8 oz. R.R. scarlet, 2 cask chop at £0.28½, 1,000 tins each 8 oz. B.B.B. violet, Eagle chop at £0.70, 4,500 bottles each 2 oz. Eosine, scarlet B chop at £0.16½, 4,000 bottles each 2 oz. green, Peacock chop at £0.07, 50 cases each 1 picul ultramarine at £450.

Kerosene Oil.—The *Gardner Colby* has arrived with 37,000 cases and stocks may now be estimated at about 250,000 cases. There has been little or no business doing during the week, and rates have again declined; closing quotation is £1.30 a £1.31.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa new £416, and old £424; Patna £438, and new £447; Benares £450, and new £438.

Coal.—Messrs. Wheelock & Co. say in their R-report.—No transactions of any importance have taken place during the past fortnight, and the market generally continues depressed. **CARDIFF** is without any change. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE**:—There is no demand for this sort, and the lots lately landed fail to find purchasers. **AUSTRALIAN**:—Heavy arrivals of steamer cargoes and the knowledge that more are expected have dispirited dealers, so that the market has never been in a worse state for Wollongong than at present. Small lots of Newcastle, N.S.W., Coal have been disposed of ex godown at £5.50 per ton. **JAPAN**:—Takasima Dust has found sale to a limited extent ex godown at £3.40, and 300 tons of Lump realized £5.00 per ton ex godown. **KEELUNG**:—The stock is estimated at about 8,000 tons, and the market is consequently very weak. At auction 700 tons realized only £2.25 per ton ex godown.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls. 9.00 per ton.	Japan, Takasima Dust, ex ship.....	Tls. 3.10 per ton.
American Anthracite, to arrive.....	8.00 "	Miké Lump, ex ship	4.75 "
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	5.30 "	" Dust, ex ship	3.00 "
" Coal Cliff, ex ship	5.00 "	Iwabuko, ex ship	3.00 "
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex ship	5.00 "	Karatz, ex ship	3.50 "
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex ship	5.00 "	Keelung, ex ship to arrive.....	2.75 "

(The above quotations are for cargo, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Mixed Japan 720 tons, Miké Lump 811, Keelung 574, Cardiff 300, Takasima Lump 650. Keelung 573, Takasima Lump 636, Takasima Dust 306, Cardiff 491, Miké Lump 1,238, Mixed Japan 450, Miké Lump 816, total 7,565 tons.

Chinese Market.—There is no change to report either in the extent of business—which continues small—or of the prices of Sugar. Sales of all kinds are reported as about 6,000 piculs for the week. **PEPPER**.—Black is unchanged, White is five mace per picul higher. **SANDALWOOD**.—Sales 500 piculs South Sea, 200 piculs Timor, 100 piculs Malabar. **COTTON**.—Little doing. **RICE**.—Is about a mace per 150 catties higher. In **HIDES** no business is quoted. **FLINTS**.—A small trade going on.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—It seems to be now certain that there will be a full Italian crop this year, and as all markets are fully supplied with silk, and as consumption is proceeding on a small scale, prices here have been depressed and close very weak. It appears probable that silk will be obtained here at low rates during this season.

There has been but a limited business done in **Taslees** and the market is fully £10 lower than last week, as may be seen from the quotations of purchases given below. For **Taysams** there has been a fair demand.

An attempt was made by the China dealers to "taboo" a foreign house, for rejecting silk purchased last week, but with a falling market it was unsuccessful.

Purchases include:—**TASLEES**—Mountain 1 at £360, 2 at £350, 3 at £340; Pagoda 2 at £350; Black Lion 3½ and 4 at £350; Ewo Eagle at £355 and £345; Blue Elephant at £352½ and £342½; Yellow Elephant at £340 and £330; Gold Elephant at £325; Incense 1 at £353½; Pah-hock at £347½; Bird—Fong-ling at £347½, Chung-ling at £335; Gold Stork at £337½; Kukee—Chin-ling at £330; Yu-ki-ling at £322½; Market £285. **TAYSAMS**—White Kahing, Fung-ling at £335. Butterfly 1 and 2 at £330 and 315. Green Kahings, Market £315 to 302½; 9/12 Moss at £292½. Stock—6,000 bales, against 23,000 bales in 1883 and 22,000 in 1882.

EXPORT FOR SEASON 1884-1885.

	To London.	France.	Switzerland	Hongkong & New York & Japan.	Bombay	Suez & Straits.	Alexandria.	Beyrout.	Total.
For season to date.....	518	2,153	185	8	28	—	4	30	78
Against season 1883-84	352	931	—	33	37	—	3	—	1,356
" " 1882-83	697	1,890	30	33	74	—	31	15	2,790

From commencement of season to date, Export of Wild Silk, 302 bales, not included in the above, against 304 bales last season.

Tea.—**BLACK.**—In our market business in first crop teas does not show any change. During the present week a considerable quantity of second crop Ningchow has been shown, and a few chops have found buyers at £20 a £25, prices being under the offers made for the teas up river.

Settlements—6,731 ½-chests making a total of 11,573 against 6,223 ½-chests in 1883. Stock—33,560 ½-chests 11,057 ½-chests in 1883. Prices paid during the week—Shantams £12½, Ningchow £14½ to £23½, Hoihow £14½ to £19, Tomaquan £17 to £22½, Wenchow £19½ to £20½, Keemun £24.

GREEN.—Settlements of Pingsuey have been at a decline and buying, although steady, does not show any indication of an advance in price. Some Shanghai packed teas, made up in country style, and called Tai-ping, have been shown and have met ready sale at £23 a £25, about 3 to 4 taels over the prices paid last year. These teas are good in cup although somewhat rough in appearance.

Settlements—3,713 ½-chests and 14,219 boxes Pingsuey at £14 to £31, 2,159 ½-chests Fychow and Moyune at £23 to £25½. Stock—6,688 ½-chests and 15,898 boxes Pingsuey and 660 ½-chests Shanghai packed. Sundry lines Pingsuey £33½ to £35½ and £42½.

A Hankow Report of 23rd instant says:—Our last market advice was dated 17th inst., and during the interval 26,000 half-chests have been settled. First crop teas are slightly firmer, but owing to lower freights no change can be quoted in laying down cost. Second crops have arrived in fair quantity but the quality is very inferior, some settlements have been made at two taels under last year, the bulk of them being for the Russian market:—

Ningchows	1/24d. a 1/4d. second crop.
Oanfas	9d. a 1/3d.
Oopacks	9d. a 1/2d.

Oonams	9d. a 1/1d.
Shantams	8d. a — second crop.

The first crop is finished; the excess from Hankow districts is about 40,000 half-chests. Kiukiang arrivals are about the same.

	½-chests.	½-chests.		½-chests.	½-chests.
Kiukiang arrivals	290,350	against 298,140	Hankow arrivals	675,687	against 619,671
Settlements.....	281,273	" 292,490	Settlements.....	641,375	" 607,294
Shipped to Shanghai.....	8,531	" 3,216	Shipped to Shanghai.....	5,407	" 5,099
Stock	246	" 2,434	Stock	28,905	" 7,278

Export to date 39,000,000 lbs. against 37,000,000 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date. 1884-85. 1883-84. 1882-82.

	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain	37,850,423	247,622	38,098,045 lbs.	36,887,765	.....	36,887,765 lbs.	36,772,030*	20,121	36,792,151 lbs.
Russia direct.....	9,566,113	.....	9,566,113 "	7,305,090	.....	7,305,090 "	8,294,480*	.....	8,294,840 "
United States	1,032,534	13,143	1,045,677 "	570,441	56,668	627,109 "	1,595,091	77,787	1,672,878 "

* Including cargo of *Flours Castle* (a). 2,891,293 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.

† Including cargo of *Moskva* (a) 1,970,729 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.

* Including cargo of *Fleurs Castle* (s.) 2,891,293 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.

† Including cargo of *Moskwa* (s.) 1,970,729 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Market Report:—There has been no improvement in coasting trade since the publication of our last circular on the 12th inst., but there is, fortunately, very little disengaged tonnage in port. The rate given for the coal carrying trade between Nagasaki and this is purely nominal, as there is no enquiry for tonnage. For London via Suez Canal—Rates continue to be 60/ for the mail and *Glen* steamers, and 57/6 per 40 cubic feet for Holt's line, the *Ben* and *Shire* steamers. Holt's steamer *Cyclops* is advertised for despatch on the 5th July via Foochow. The s.s. *Glencoe* arrived from Hankow with 700 tons on board at 45/, and has been put on the berth here at 60/, for despatch on the 8th proximo via Foochow and Hongkong. For New York via Suez Canal—The s.s. *Lord of the Isles* is on the berth at 50/ per 40 cubic feet, and will be despatched via Amoy about the 10th proximo.

Quotations for sailing vessels are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 15 Mex. cents per picul, no demand at present. Chefoo, to Swatow, 12 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Nagasaki and back, \$1.90 per ton of coal for small vessels, no demand.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.00 per ton of coal, nominal. Foochow and back, \$3.00 per register ton, nominal.

The only settlement during the fortnight has been:—*Anglo-Indian*, British barque, 444 tons, Taiwan Fu and Tokao to Yokohama, 24 Mex. cents per picul, 30 lay days.

Exchange.—Rates for bank remittances have remained steady during the week at 5/0½ for transfers and 5/1½ for 4 months sight paper, but the demand has not been large. In private bills a fair business has been done in 4 months sight credits at 5/2 a 5/2½ and documentary bills at ½ higher. To-day the market for bank bills in ½th lower. Rupees have been sold at 309 to 309½ by wire, and 310 by post.

DAILY QUOTATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		HONGKONG.		INDIA.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.				
Saturday, 21st	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27	27½	309½	309½
Monday, 23rd	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27	27½	309	309½
Tuesday, 24th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	26½	27	309	309
Wednesday, 25th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	26½	27	309½	309½
Thursday, 26th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	26½	27	309½	309½
Friday, 27th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2	5.2½	6.52/55	6.53/56	26½	26½	309½	309½

Shares.—Business done has been small in amount. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares have been dealt in at 118, 119 and 120 premium and exchange 73, and 119 premium and exchange 72½ the market after being weak appearing firmer at the close. China Fire Insurance shares have been sold at \$60 and exchange 73; Pootung Wharf Co.'s at \$60; Selangor Tin Mining at \$300 and \$295; Perak Tins have fallen to \$60 at which, and at \$70, sales have been made, the market being weak at the former quotation; Sheridan Mining at \$160. China Loan bonds of 1881 have been sold at \$510; Waterwork Co.'s shares at £30. 10/-; and Hall and Holtz Co-operative at \$45.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirts—8½-lbs.—14,550 pieces; at (King-ming and Paow-shun on 24th instant) £1.32½/33½ and £1.37½/38½ for C.P.H. Lion, Green and Blue, and £1.57½/58 for Dewhurst's Eagle; (E-wo, yesterday), £1.47½/47 for Green Dragon, and (Yuen-fong, to-day) £1.29½ for Two Man, £1.29½ for House, £1.43½ for Painted Britannia, £1.43½/44½ for Fish and Dragon, £1.54½/54½ for Five Brothers, and £1.41½/41½ and £1.48½ for Blue and Red Three Students.

6-lbs.—1,000 pieces *Two Man* at £0.99½/99½ per piece.

7-lbs.—1,430 pieces; at £1.21½ for Black Dragon, £1.22½ for Blue Britannia, and £1.24½ for Blue Three Students.

9½-lbs. a 11-lbs.—4,750 pieces; at £2.06½/06½ for Blue Tea Caddy, £2.19½ for Blue Dragon and Old Man (11-lbs.), £1.73 for Blue Britannia, £1.87/87½ for Red Britannia, mildewed, £2.16/17½ for Painted Britannia, £1.89½/90 for Red Three Students, mildewed, and £2.18½/19½ for Gold Three Students (11-lbs.).

12-lbs.—440 pieces *Soldier and Beaver*, mildewed, at £2.37/37½ and £2.36½ per piece.

White Shirts—E-wo, 64-reed, 400 pieces, at £1.32 for Red Dragon, £1.45/45½ for Stag, and £1.50½ for Double Stag, also 200 pieces 72-reed No. 3 at £1.91 per piece. Yuen-fong, 64-reed 2,720 pieces, at £1.41/41½ and £1.36/36½ for Blue Lighthouse, dressed and undressed, and £1.33½/34½ and £1.29½/29½ for House, dressed and undressed; also 2,940 pieces 72-reed at £1.90/90½ and £1.86½/86½ for Red Lighthouse, dressed and undressed, and £1.99½/2.01 for Red Star, dressed.

T. Cloths—7-lbs.—4,870 pieces; at £0.84/84½ for Black Dragon and Star, and £1.08/08½ for Blue Dragon and Flag, £0.90½ and £1.11 for Blue and Painted Britannia, and £0.99½/99 and £1.29½/30½ for Blue and Red Three Students.

8-lbs.—800 pieces, at £1.30½ for Red Tea Caddy, and £1.53½ for Gold Three Students.

Drills—American damaged; 2,100 pieces, at £2.46½/50 for P.M.C., £2.39/40½ for M.M., and £2.39/40 for Boot Cock; and English, 970 pieces at £1.57½ for Dragon, £1.98½/98½ for Stag, £2.22½/23 for Britannia, and £2.31½/33½ for Fish and Dragon.

Jeans—English, 1,240 pieces, at £1.20/20½ for Peacock, and £1.73/73½ for Beaver.

Sheetings—American, damaged, 1,920 pieces; at £2.15/20 and £2.39/44 for Eagle W. and A., £2.30/31 for Crescent, and £2.20/24 for New Tiger.

Turkey Red—1,340 pieces at for Mandarin 2-lbs. £1.14 per piece, 2½-lbs. £1.17 per piece, 2.2-lbs. £1.14½/14½ per piece, 2½-lbs. £1.17½/18½ per piece, 2½-lbs. £1.20/20½ per piece, and 4-lbs. £1.40/42½ per piece, and Man and Carriage 2.2-lbs. at £1.07½/08 per piece.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales Pcs.
KIN-MING, 24th inst.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, C.P.H. p. pc.	8.67½/71	8.89/90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
" Ram	8.89/90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
" Eagle	8.57½/60	8.28/29	8.69/73	9.66	8.99	8.12 & 8.49	.....	8.43	.....	8.50	8.60	8.80	.....
Sales, pcs.	250	30	50	10	10	10 10	.....	10	.....	10	10	20	420
" Swan	8.43/44	7.56	8.40	.....	8.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	20	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
" Duck	8.40/41	7.45	8.32/33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.39	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	100
Long Ellis, C.P.H. p. pc.	4.66/68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Lastings, C.P.H. p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.45/47	.....	.....	.....	200
" Eleph.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.68/69	.....	.....	.....	200
" Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.13/14	.....	.....	.....	140
S.Stripes, C.P.H. p. pc.	0.45.9/46.1	.....	0.46.2/46½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.42.1/42.2	.....	.....	.....	108
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
E-wo, Yesterday.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, Horseman p. p.	8.13/15	7.37	8.04/05	.....	8.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.24	.....
Sales, pcs.	30	10	40	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100
" H.D.B. p. pc.	8.89/90	8.68	8.82	.....	9.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.83	8.96	.....
Sales, pcs.	30	10	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	100
Long Ellis, H.D.B. p. pc.	4.63/65	4.96	.....	4.96	4.72	.....	.....	5.00	4.93	.....	.....	.....	260
Sales, pcs.	100	20	40	20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Sea Stork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, Eleph.	.....	.....	6.30/36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
S.Stp., H.D.B., p. yd.	0.46.2	0.48.1	0.47.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.44.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	24	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	48
YUEN-FONG, To-day	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, S.S.G. p. pc.	8.75.77½	8.72½/75	8.87½	9.47½/52½	9.00/02½	.....	.....	.....	8.70	8.70	8.80/82½	8.12½	.....
Sales, pcs.	220	80	20	20	30	.....	.....	.....	10	10	30	10	560
" G.G. p. pc.	8.87½/92½	9.00	8.95/97½	9.65	9.15	.....	.....	.....	8.87½	.....	9.10	9.00	.....
Sales, pcs.	120	40	70	10	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	10	300
Long Ellis, G.G., p. p.	4.67/66	5.04	4.99	5.09	.....	.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	80	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Lastings, G.G., p. p.	.....	.....	8.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.97½	.....	.....	8.60	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	40	180
S.Stripes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.46½	0.47½	0.47½	0.47½	0.46½	0.47 & 0.48	.....	0.47	0.46	.....	0.48½	.....	246
Sales, pcs.	126	24	60	6	3	3 3	.....	3	12	.....	6	.....	.....

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.*				QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.*			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>				<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>				<i>T's. m. c.</i>			
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	pc.	0.97½	1.15					PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds	pc.	1.30	1.70				
7-lbs		1.17½	1.30					50/52		2.70	3.40				
Dawhurst's Eagle		None						Special		3.70					
8½ to 8½-lbs.....		1.27	1.67												
D. Eagle and XX		1.58	1.67												
9 to 9½-lbs.....nom		1.62½	1.95												
9½ to 10-lbs.....		1.65	2.20												
Dawhurst's, Best		2.10	2.45												
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in.....		2.00	2.50												
12 lbs American 36 in		2.30	2.72½												
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—															
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	pc.	1.20	1.35												
60-reed.....		1.25	1.40												
64		1.27½	1.77												
64 .. Best and 66-reed		1.65	1.85												
72 to 80-reed		1.75	2.20												
Best		2.25	3.20												
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs															
English, .. 14 to 15-lbs, nom		1.55	1.95												
Good to Finest, nom		1.90	2.44												
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs, nom		1.60	2.10												
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs															
English, .. 8 to 8½-lbs		1.12½	1.80												
American .. Heaver.....		1.40	1.93												
SHEETINGS—															
Am., 40yd. 36 to 38in, 14lbs.	pc.	2.50	2.87½												
Eng., .. 14 to 16lbs.		1.70	2.65												
T-CLOTHS—															
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	pc.	0.77½	0.90												
7-lbs		0.85	0.90												
6-lbs Mexican.....			nom												
7-lbs		0.95	1.30												
7-lbs Mexican Special chops		1.25	1.75												
8 to 8½-lbs.....		1.20	1.60												
Better kinds and XX		1.72½	1.90												
HANDKERCHIEFS—															
Blue, 28 to 32-in.....	doz.	0.37 to	0.54												
Brown	nom	0.35	0.40												
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.															
Dyed, nom	pc.	1.50	2.00												
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..		2.00	2.30												
Dyed		1.85	2.00												
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom		2.25	2.45												
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS		2.50	3.75												
CHINTZ—Assorted		1.00	2.20												
CHINTZ—Assorted	pc.	1.10	1.40												
Blue		0.90	1.15												
Brown.....nom		1.10	1.20												
Scarlet		1.25	1.40												

* Haikwan Sycee T'ls. 100=Shanghai Currency T'ls. 111.40.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best	per picul	15.50	@ 16 0 0	SUGAR—			
" Ore	"	14.00	" 14.50	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.80	@ 5.30
QUICKSILVER—American	"	42.50	" 43.00	" " " 2	"	4.10	" 4.60
				" " " 3	"	3.40	" 3.90
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....	per box	4 1 0	" 4, 2 0	White, Canton, No. 1	"	4.70	" 5.10
				" " " 2	"	4.00	" 4.50
STEEL.....	per tub			" " " 3	"	3.30	" 3.80
Bamboo	per picul	3.02½	" 3.10	Brown, Swatow, Best	"	2.80	" 3.20
				" " Common	"	2.50	" 2.70
TIN, Fong Hing	"	22 0 0	" ..	" Canton.....	"	2.70	" 3.00
Fok Chok	"	21.10	" ..	" " Common	"	2.30	" 2.50
Chowkung, &c.	"	20.40	" ..	PEPPER—Black	"	12.50	" 13.50
				White	"	17 00	" 18 00
FIG IRON	per ton	14.50	" 21.50	HATTANS—Common	"	3.00	" 3.60
				Good to fine	"		" ..
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21	nom. per picul	3.40	" 3.60	Best	"	4.00	" 5.00
" " 14 & 25	"	3.60	" 3.80	JAPAN WOOD—			
" " 18 & 25	"	3.80	" 4.00	3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.80	" 2.60
				6 & 7 " " & Int.	"	2.30	" 2.60
IRON—Nail Rod—				SANDALWOOD, South Sea	"	2.70	" 3.00
Dawes' Best	per picul	2 1 0	" 2.15	Timor	"	5.10	" 8.10
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	"	2.00	" 2.10	Malabar	"	11.50	" 17.00
Sobier.....	"	1.80	" 1.82½	WINDOW GLASS—			
Belgian.....	"	1.70	" 2.00	Good assortment	per box	2.50	" 2.60
English—Bar.....	"	1.40	" 1.80	KEROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.32½	" 1.33½
Belgian ".....	"			FLINT STONES	per picul	0.46	" 0.52
				COTTON—Shanghai, best	"	12.20	" 13.20
				Compoek	"	12.00	" 13.00
LEAD—				RICE—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.90	" 3.10
L B	"	3.32½	" 3.35½	Chinkiang	"	2.40	" 2.70
French	"	3.35	" ..	HIDES—Cow	per picul	13.20	" ..
German	"	3.35	" ..				

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 25th June, 1884, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 139 to 144, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chafoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Local.	Quarters.
Grey Shirtings †	21,780	2,410	11,300	350	4,740	17,776	4,710	22,799	250	1,600	750	...	...	...	11,350	550
T-Cloths	8,685	4,210	460	160	1,485	2,800	14,090	9,880	700	4,335	...	...	...	...	1,855	300
White Shirtings	970	200	1,040	150	1,450	10,935	300	10,840	150	310	50	...	...	...	1,040	580
Drills, English and Dutch	240	...	30	...	...	360	45	825	340	105	45	...	...	...	30	...
American	...	45	...	...	...	720	465	1,065	620	30	45	...	...	...	720	...
Jeans, English and Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	140	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
American	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Sheetings, English	40	...	260	120	270	1,330	500	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
American	480	...	20	...	40	1,060	10,410	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	40
Dyed Shirtings	96	...	108	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. Stings, White	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	230	150	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	40	...
Chintzes	150	...	402	...	60	422	80	980	...	150	...	...	...	...	280	...
Printed T-Cloths	120	...	100	...	60	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills	50	...	80	...	160	240	80	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	258	...	...	50	400	1,734	1,786	100	530	320	...	...	...	50	500
Velvets	...	...	...	...	60	90	...	...	...	30	60	...	...	...	30	120
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	300	...	...	...	...	...	30
Handkerchiefs	400	...	200	...	640	200	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Muslins	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	800	...	300	981	...	...	...	...	300
Dimities	...	...	...	...	60	99	135	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	18	162	42	162	...	54	12	...	...	...	18	6
Spanish Stripes	24	...	36	...	6	84	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	24	6
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets	10	20	60	10	180	580	20	240	10	220	50	...	...	...	50	50
Long Ells	...	...	180	40	220	500	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	40	20
Lastings	20	...	40	...	100	210	40	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	...
Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italianas	...	...	30	...	100	240	290	290	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Figured	...	...	...	...	120	240	160	30	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pipe	423	...	141	13	129	420	387	...	128	1,517	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	576	147	1,153	80	...	331	378	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1884.	
	As Above.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1884.	Against last year same term.	Since 15th Inst.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1884.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 27th June, 1883.
Grey Shirtings †	100,365	2,153,126	2,419,609	28,680	1,750,326	2,289,165	995,100†	1,784,200
T-Cloths	48,960	891,224	1,025,786	22,477	936,923	1,115,058	809,100	633,400
White Shirtings	28,015	725,194	681,962	18,878	783,254	661,099	367,250	426,000
Drills, English and Dutch	2,020	86,394	107,274	...	53,266	50,461	98,500	300,000
American	3,695	105,863	80,015	18,000	129,326	143,717	194,400	260,400
Jeans, English and Dutch	1,760	50,140	64,774	640	28,968	86,021	21,900	64,600
American	2,300	22,990	7,070	...	28,320	10,260	35,550	5,200
Sheetings, English	2,970	123,729	122,813	4,600	121,161	70,323	68,000	65,000
Am.	13,510	386,311	265,326	27,215	296,325	299,020	174,700	170,300
Dyed Shirtings	274	17,113	45,741	3,006	52,000	22,034	42,200	...
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White	1	2,525	1,823	...	4,697	992	6,195	...
Dyed	630	29,628	20,916	689	34,191	15,779	9,100	15,700
Damasks, Dyed	120	2,194	2,666	28	28	4,688	3,534	9,300
Chintzes	2,524	73,474	75,893	566	105,845	75,711	56,000	39,800
Printed T-Cloths	2,061	23,329	...	2,616	25,165	...	...	...
Printed Twills	822	51,432	55,192	1,184	80,281	57,041	67,200	57,500
Turkey Red Shirtings	5,728	140,484	131,788	3,750	115,655	119,697	84,900	99,600
Velvets	390	14,757	11,405	...	8,122	8,631	2,435	15,400
Velveteens	360	3,722	5,308	...	4,970	4,910	2,464	5,200
Handkerchiefs	2,080	93,232	102,181	5,716	148,515	101,083	151,700	164,100
Muslins	2,458	94,615	104,111	5,691	179,505	53,496	92,679	5,100
Dimities	...	1,452	3,262	...	...	1,991	618	...
Cotton Yarn	309	18,253	13,302	156	18,044	15,974	9,100	7,800
Spanish Stripes	534	17,216	16,830	564	17,392	23,924	14,450	23,500
Medium and Broad Cloths	132	8,972	9,967	...	4,583	20,699	15,700	35,600
Camlets	1,500	53,538	49,292	970	59,595	37,635	26,400	29,600
Long Ells	1,060	29,625	31,640	320	34,441	35,312	26,900	44,800
Lastings	490	44,735	41,796	400	32,651	47,651	13,000	34,500
Crape	...	1,461	1,340	...	540	1,269	1,559	2,200
Cotton Lastings & Italianas	1,020	130,440	83,204	2,314	160,561	53,843	81,000	20,800
Lustres, Plain	...	1,737	4,283	...	995	2,348	...	500
Figured	860	41,405	45,718	880	44,125	52,511	36,700	53,000
Crape	...	360	150	...	...	120	140	1,270
Lead in Pipe	3,158	104,544	76,844	...	23,076	68,445	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	4,051	76,499	67,456	1,848	93,589	79,299	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Rosetta, Glenfinlas, Glenearn, Cyclops, Gardner Colby, Hesperia, Deucalion, and Peiho.

Import Cargo declared Glenartney, and additional ex Glenavon, Priam, Glenorchy, Belle of Bath, Hydaspes, Ulysses, Jar-on, Anchises, and Saghalien.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

‡ Errata.—For 1,166,800 in No. 62 read 1,066,800.

1,180,390 in No. 61 read 1,080,300.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

27TH JUNE, 1884.

VESSELS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London via Foochow—s.s. *Benlarig*; for London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Cyclops* and *Breconshire*; for London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Glencoe*. For New York, &c., with the mails, &c., M.B. Co.'s str. *Genkai Maru*; for New York via Suez Canal, calling at usual ports—s.s. *Strathmore*; for New York via Suez Canal—s.s. *Lord of the Isles*.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0½d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.38, Credits and Documentary, 4 months' 6.52; 6 months' sight, 6.55. On New York—Credit and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 79½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 26½; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 309½; Calcutta, Rs. 309½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £195. Silver Bars, £111.16. Mexican Dollars, £73.30. Carolus Dollars, £76.50. Copper Cash, 1,480.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The market for this stock has shown a better feeling during the week under review. Though speculators are still out of the market, a considerable number of shares have changed hands in small lots to investors. The better feeling seems to have been created by the fact becoming well known that all the Banks represented in China have been doing a profitable business for the half-year just closing.

Business for the week began with sales at 119% premium ex. 72½ and 118% ex. 73, but the continued demand for small lots put the price up to 120% ex. 73, at which price the bulk of the business has been done.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—A small lot has changed hands at \$335.

China Fire Insurance Co.—A few shares have changed hands at \$60, at which price there are buyers.

Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.—Business has been done at £60.

Selangor Tin Mining Co.—Shares have changed hands at \$300, \$295 and \$290. The market closing steady at the latter rate.

Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.—This stock began to show rather a weakening tendency, sales having been made at \$70 and \$60.

The downward tendency seems to have at present stopped by the large purchases at the latter rate.

Sheridan Mining Co.—A small lot has been done at £150. The report from the mines by yesterday's mail seems to be very favourable.

Shanghai Waterworks Co.—Business has been done at £30.10.0 exchange 5s.

Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.—A few shares have changed hands at £45.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—Bonds have been sold at £510. Small lots are wanted at slightly better rates.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,063,361.66	\$57,645.23	31 Dec. 83	* £2	1 Mar. 84	120% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tung Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£8,660.77	31 Mar. 83	4 %	15 May 84	£90
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	£14,373.68	31 Mar. 83	† 3 %	23 Feb. 83	£75
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£3,570.07	31 Dec. 82	None.		30% disc't.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£2,596.03	31 Dec. 83	None.		£800
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£9,500.00	£198.03	31 Dec. 83	* 2 %	11 Jan. 84	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£965.44	31 Dec. 83	* 5 %	11 Jan. 84	125
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£49,000.00	£19,389.08	31 Dec. 82	* 6 %	15 Jan. 84	162
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£15,477.25	£14.34	31 Dec. 83	* 6 %	1 Mar. 84	146
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$107,411.65	30 Apl. 83	22 %	31 July 83	\$65
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	.....	.....	.....	£11.33	15 Jan. 83	£290
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$500,000.00	\$580,391.99	30 June 83	\$18.29	20 Oct. 83	\$550
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	\$50,000.00	.....	.....	6 %	18 Jan. 84	£130
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	£3,907.18	31 Dec. 82	* 2 %	2 Jan. 84	\$190
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$55,000.00	.....	31 Dec. 82	+ 10 %	1 Jan. 84	\$95
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$861,000.00	\$250,732.56	31 Dec. 82	+ 40 %	11 Mar. 84	\$325
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$516,978.00	\$129,978.34	31 Dec. 83	+ 20 %	4 Mar. 84	\$60
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,867	£100	£100	£96,280.60	£927.08	.....	* 7½ %	15 Mar. 84	£260
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	.....	31 Oct. 83	* 6 %	10 May 84	£45
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,539.21	31 Dec. 82	3 %	8 Aug. 83	£60
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$290
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$60
Stonewall (Colorado) Mining & Milling Co.	4,000	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$10
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	None.		£150
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£2,881.78	.....	31 Dec. 83	* 4 %	10 Mar. 83	£150
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£848.57	31 Dec. 83	† 3 %	13 Feb. 84	£75
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	None.		£30.10.0
do. new issue	1,000	£5 pm. & £5 call	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	£8,525.98	31 May 83	None.		£20
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. ...	5,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	None.		£25
The Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	£2½		£45

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 15,000.00	£ 100	8 %	Dec. & June.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 24,000.00	£ 100	8 %	Do.	£105
Do. 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7 %	1 ^o .	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 62,000	£ 100	8 %	Do.	£110 "
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 114,200	£ 100	8 %	Feb. & Aug.	£105 "
Do. do. 1878	H. £ 1,750,000	H. £ 145,833	£ 500	8 %	Do.	par & interest.
Do. do. 1881	S. £ 4,384,000	S. £ 3,238,000	£ 500	8 %	May & Nov.	£510

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. J. P. BISSET & Co.

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FOR
SEPTEMBER.

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The Indian Retrospect.
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Alas for true love.
The Search for Gold.
The Grooming Tree.
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GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.



47 26

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the North-China Daily News and North-China Herald Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ARTHUR GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the North-China Herald Office and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

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n 6au

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ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & Rio.	TON	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 18	Cleopatra	H.M. corv	2383	H. N. Hippisley	Nagasaki	June 12		
19	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	18	General	C. M. S. N. Co
19	Will-o'-the-Wisp	Br str	166	Owston	Fisherman Group.	18	Sundries of Posang	John Baessler
19	Pekin	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow	16	General	Butterfield and Swire
19	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	John Wynn	Japan	17	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
19	Vigilant	H.M. d-v	835	Maxwell	Hankow	17		
19	Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	17	Coals	M. B. M. S. S. Co
20	Tonsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	19	General	Butterfield and Swire
20	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	Amoy	17	do	Butterfield and Swire
20	Swift	H.M. g-v	780	Collins	Amoy	16		
20	Ningpo	Br str	761	Crawford	Hongkong	16	do	Siemssen and Co
20	Kiangyü	Chi str	2275	Knight	Hankow	17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
20	Cyclop	Ger g-b	347	Jago	Liverpool, &c.	30	do	Butterfield and Swire
20	Glenfinlas	Br str	1408	Jacobs	London, &c	2	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
20	Sapphire	H.M. corv	1970	Fullerton	Japan	June		
20	El Dorado	Br str	906	Young	Tientsin	19	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
20	Taku	Br str	605	Howden	Foochow	19	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
21	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
21	Hae-ting	Chi str	640	Wells	Tientsin	17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
21	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow	18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
21	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gull	Kuchinotzu	18	Coals	M. B. Kaishia
21	Swatow	Br str	530	Glasgow	Tientsin	18	General	Butterfield and Swire
21	Albatross	H.M. slop	1200	C. P. Hicks	Amoy	21	do	Butterfield and Swire
22	Tonsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	19	do	Butterfield and Swire
22	Rosetta	Br str	2249	Brady	Hongkong, &c.	19	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
22	Kang Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	19	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
22	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow	19	do	G. McBain
22	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
22	Activ	Dan str	268	Revsbeck	Tientsin	19	do	G. McBain
22	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin	19	do	Butterfield and Swire
22	Welle	Ger str	893	Piper	Japan	19	Coals	Gippenich & Burchardi

DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS—Continued.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 22	Gardner Colby	Am sh	1125	Ames	New York	Oct 30	General	C. & J. Trading Co
... 23	Newchwang	Br str	557	Peoples	Chefoo	June 20	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Ngankin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow	... 20	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Benlarig	Br str	1330	Clark	Nagasaki	... 20	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 23	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Bencutha	Br str	1338	Lunt	Amoy and Swatow	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Aberdeen	Br str	2370	Barelay	Hankow	... 22	Tea	Adamson, Bell & Co
... 24	Yungning	Chi str	342	Warwick	Wenchow	... 19	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Sims	Tientsin	... 23	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	... 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Chang	Hankow	... 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	... 22	Coals	M. B. Kaishia
... 24	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise	... 21	General	G. N. Tel. Co
... 24	Pechili	Br str	880	Hurst	Swatow	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Hae-an	Chi str	710	Andrew	Tientsin	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Glencoe	Br str	2914	Park	Hankow	...	Tea	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Glencarn	Br str	1409	Duke	London v. Hongkong	...	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Hesperia	Ger str	1136	Wagner	Hamburg	May 1	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Tamsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	June 24	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Tientsin	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Amaki	Jap sloop	523	Jogo	Yangtze	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Pautab	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Petersen	Foochow	... 21	do	C. M. S. N. Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
June 19	Sunl	Br str	261	Scott	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	G. McBain
... 19	Iaiwo	Br str	719	Friend	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 19	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy and Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 19	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 19	Peking	Br str	964	Heuermann	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 19	Kwongsang	Br str	988	Jackson	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 19	Fangshun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 19	Fuyew	Chi str	920	Barfoot	Amoy & Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 19	Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 19	Jauiaia	U.S. g-b	828	Harrington			
... 20	Belle of Bath	Am sh	1340	Nicholls	Victoria, V.I.	Ballast	C. & J. Trading Co
... 20	Poo-chi	Chi str	544	Lancaster	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 20	Tamsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 20	Will-o'-the-Wisp	Br str	165	Watson	Tientsin	do	John Baessler
... 20	Doretta	Siam b-y	300	Fuetscher	Keelung	do	Master
... 21	Anchises	Br str	1304	Jackson	London v. F'chow	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Castello	Br str	1432	Chandler	Kobe	do	Maitland and Co
... 21	Hoihow	Br str	895	Clegg	C'foo & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1036	Perkins	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Lido	Br str	620	Leitch	Newchwang	Ballast	Arnhold, Karberg and Co
... 21	Saghalien	Fr str	2544	Homery	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 21	Iugo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	Ballast	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 21	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	Chefoo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Fooksang	Br str	990	Hogg	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Pekin	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise	do	G. N. Tel. Co
... 22	Victoria	Br str	1630	Shield	Saigon	Ballast	W. Hewett & Co
... 22	W. H. McNeil	Br sh	1400	O'Brien	Victoria, V.I.	do	C. & J. Trading Co
... 22	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Haeting	Chi str	640	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Yangtze Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Essex	Br str	1630	Haddy	Nagasaki	Ballast	Adamson, Bell & Co
... 23	Tamsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Satsuma	Br b-y	364	Swenson	Nagasaki	Ballast	Morris and Co
... 23	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaishia
... 24	Duburg	Ger str	1097	Schultz	Amoy	do	Melchers and Co
... 24	Wuchang	Br str	793	Wyles	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Fuku	Br str	608	Howden	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 24	Kiangyü	Chi str	2275	Knights	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Activ	Dan str	268	Revsbark	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	G. McBain
... 25	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Swatow	Br str	530	Glasson	C'foo & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Newchwang	Br str	557	Peoples	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Ngankin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Ningpo	Br str	761	Crawford	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Ingelborg	Br str	439	Meldrum	Vladivostok, &c.	do	Drysdale, Ringer & Co
... 25	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1156	Wynn	N'anki, Niogo, &c.	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 25	Glennartney	Br str	1399	Sommers	London, &c.	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Aberdeen	Br str	2370	Barelay	London v. H'kong	do	Adamson, Bell & Co
... 25	Tamsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Lee-yuen	Chi str	734	Sims	C'foo & N'chwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Anglo-Indian	Br b-y	444	Henningsen	Taiwan-foo	Ballast	Nils Moller
... 25	Swift	H.M. g-v	780	Collins	South		
... 25	Audacious	H.M. sld	5000	Pearson	North		
... 25	Albatross	H.M. sloop	940	C. P. Hicks	North		
... 25	Caracra	H.M. corv	2380	Anstruther	North		
... 25	Espoir	H.M. g-b	455	Gamble	North		

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